

Kasparov Leading 2-1 In World Chess Series

The Russian world chess champion Garry Kasparov...

The Air Force...

Plastic...

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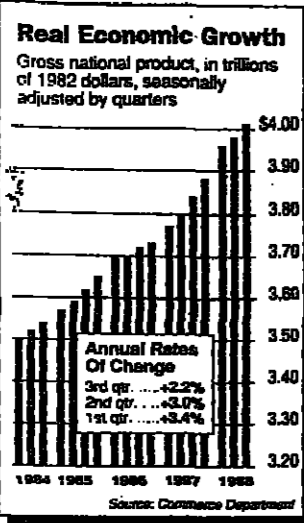
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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Economy Grew at 2.2% In Quarter, Slowest in 2 Years



By John M. Berry. WASHINGTON — Drought, a bigger U.S. trade deficit and falling defense purchases...

CIA Director Says Libya Is Building A Large Chemical Weapons Plant

By David B. Ottaway. WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, has disclosed that Libya was building the largest chemical weapons production plant the CIA had detected anywhere.

Mr. Webster, responding to reporters' questions after his speech to the World Affairs Council, said the Libyan plant was "as large as anything we have seen."



ELECTION DAY IN CAPE TOWN — South African policemen guarding a polling place in Athlone Township on Wednesday during elections for segregated municipal councils.

Kohl Reports Soviet Promise Of Amnesty for Political Inmates

By David Remnick and Robert J. McCartney. MOSCOW — The Kremlin has promised that it will release all its political prisoners by the end of the year.

Poland Asks Vatican for Recognition

By Roberto Suro. ROME — Poland has offered to guarantee broad powers and freedoms for the Roman Catholic Church in exchange for full diplomatic recognition from the Vatican.

A Bush Foreign Policy: Reagan's, Minus Ideology

By Don Oberdorfer. WASHINGTON — If George Bush were elected president, his foreign policy would continue along the main lines of existing Reagan administration policy.

Bush aides and associates said they knew of no foreign policy plan that has been drawn up for a Bush administration.

Kiosk Soviet Shuttle Set for Launch

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union will launch its first reusable space craft early Saturday, Tass said Wednesday.



The shuttle atop its rocket.

En los Estados Unidos, Many Anglos Feel Alien

By Jeffrey Schmalz. MIAMI — With 300,000 Hispanic immigrants a year pouring into the Southern and Western United States, Spanish has supplanted English in some areas.



HUNTING FOR SURVIVORS — Fishermen in boats joined the search Wednesday for victims of a Philippine ferry disaster.

On Fringe, Sharon Vies For Old Job

By Joel Brinkley. OR AKIVA, Israel — With a nod and a knowing smile, Ariel Sharon says he could have ended the Palestinian uprising many months ago.

General News

A French drug firm halts the distribution of its abortion pill, citing pressures from right-to-life groups.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones, The Dollar, etc.

A Little Tale of Vengeance for Air Passengers Everywhere

By Steve Lohr. LONDON — For the billion-strong army of passengers worldwide who fly on commercial airlines each year...

John Silver, a spokesman for British Airways, said the 191 passengers, 190 accepted British Airways' offer to fly to London on the other carriers...

"People sometimes think that having scheduled routes is a license to make money, but it is also an obligation to fly," said Mr. Kyd of the International Air Transport Association.

Reagan Resolves Internal Dispute Over On-Site Inspection

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has resolved a longstanding dispute between the departments of State and Defense on how much on-site inspection would be needed in a strategic arms treaty under negotiation with the Soviet Union, according to administration officials.

The plan chosen by Mr. Reagan had been supported by the State Department and by experts at several other agencies.

But civilian Defense Department leaders had argued in favor of a far broader verification plan.

U.S. officials said the verification proposal for the long-range missiles provides for more extensive inspections than in the recent accord banning land-based medium- and shorter-range missiles, even if it does not go as far as the Pentagon wanted.

A State Department official said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz favored the plan but that the department's position had primarily been represented by his senior aides.

The White House refused to comment on any aspect of Mr. Reagan's decision.

A specialist said the State Department position was generally supported by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The White House decision, made in the last week, comes as officials are scrambling to fill important

gaps in the U.S. strategic arms proposal before the current round of missile talks in Geneva recesses in the middle of next month.

These discussions are not expected to resume until next year, so the next few weeks will be the administration's last chance to place its imprint on the critical verification provisions of an agreement.

Mr. Reagan said last month that he hoped a long-range missile accord with the Soviet Union could be reached in about a year.

Although the next administration will undoubtedly review the state of the negotiations, both Vice

President George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis have said that they would generally try to complete a treaty along the lines now under discussion.

Under the proposal approved by Mr. Reagan, each country will have the guaranteed right to conduct unannounced inspections at designated sites, chiefly those used to make rocket motors for solid-fuel missiles.

But there will be no guaranteed right to conduct inspections at sites that are not on the list. Each country may request such inspections, but those requests may be rejected.

U.S. officials said that the plan represented a careful effort to balance the need for inspection of Soviet installations with the requirements to protect sensitive American sites from possible Soviet spying.

Still, the administration's plan drew criticism from hard-line critics including Richard N. Perle, a former assistant secretary of defense, who said that it did not provide for adequate verification at Soviet installations.

In addition to outlining provisions for inspection, the White House has also made a long-awaited decision on how to measure mis-

sile throw-weight, the payload-carrying capability of missiles.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that a new strategic arms treaty will reduce the throw-weight of Soviet missiles by 50 percent, but they have not agreed on a definition of throw-weight.

The White House has also developed proposals for basing monitors outside missile-production sites.

U.S. officials said that the plan for conducting in-principle inspections has two basic elements, adding that all its details have not been worked out.

Under the first feature, either country would have the right to request quick inspections of any facility in the other's territory.

If the request was denied, the party rejecting the inspection would be required to explain why and take actions to alleviate the other side's concerns over possible cheating.

Under the second provision, each side would have the right to carry out quick inspections at agreed-upon sites.

An official said the United States has proposed that the list include mainly installations "associated with" the production of rocket motors for solid-fueled missiles.

A government specialist said that the United States has yet to decide exactly how many Soviet sites "associated with" solid rocket motor production should be put on the list of installations open to inspection, suggesting that this would be the subject of further deliberations within the administration.

An expert said that the plan for monitoring the strategic arms treaty would enable inspectors to visit centers that make rocket motors for missiles that are not limited by the strategic arms treaty, such as short-range missiles and space boosters.

Under the treaty on medium-range missiles now in effect, inspectors may only carry out quick inspections at sites that have been used for the intermediate-range missiles banned under the pact's provisions.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Rethinks Arms Loan to Jordan

BONN (AP) — The West German government will reconsider plans to give Jordan credit for the purchase of eight Tornado military jets from Britain, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Wednesday.

Plans for a 48 million Deutsche mark (\$26 million) credit to Jordan for the purchase of the advanced jets were first revealed in newspaper reports and have drawn heavy criticism from a majority of West German lawmakers. Mr. Stoltenberg told the parliament, "In light of critical arguments, the government is ready to reconsider the financing of the purchase of the jets."

Tornado jets are built jointly by West Germany, Britain and Italy. According to details published by several West German newspapers, the jets were to be sold to Jordan by Britain, while a state-owned Frankfurt bank, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, would help Jordan pay for the aircraft. West German law bans weapons sales to "areas of tension" like the Middle East.

Daily in Algiers Denounces Party

ALGIERS (Reuters) — The government daily El Moudjahid attacked the governing National Liberation Front on Wednesday, denouncing it in a front-page editorial as sterile and soporific.

The newspaper welcomed newly announced liberalization measures, which it said would end the party's monopoly of power. It called the monopoly "the main cause of sclerosis and sterility, soporific par excellence, at worst a tool to obstruct the way for competent people."

On Monday, President Chadli Bendjedid outlined steps that would allow nonparty candidates to seek election to popular assemblies and that would otherwise limit the party's power. The measures, proposed after more than 150 people died in riots this month, do not allow rival political parties.

Pakistan Affirms an Election Curb

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistani opposition politicians will remain barred from national television and radio in their campaign for next month's elections, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The presidential media adviser, Z.A. Suleki, said that he had advised the government to grant opposition parties access to television and radio, which are state-run. "But the government had decided otherwise for its own reasons," he said, without elaborating. The ban also extends to the largest newspaper chain, the government-controlled National Press Trust.

Broadcasting networks have not covered opposition activities since General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seized power 11 years ago. But many politicians and commentators had hoped the ban would be lifted after President Zia's death in a plane crash in August.

Army Gains in Jakarta Party Election

JAKARTA (Reuters) — The armed forces have reasserted their domination of political life in Indonesia at a convention of the ruling Golkar alliance, analysts said Wednesday.

The six-day congress ended Tuesday with the election of Wahono, a retired army general, as party chairman. Mr. Wahono is a comrade-in-arms of President Suharto. Vice President Sudharmono, who announced he would step down as the party's chairman, is widely seen as the loser. The party won more than 70 percent of the votes in last year's election.

The armed forces, which formed Golkar from civil service and labor groups in 1964 to counter the growing strength of the Communist Party, were reportedly unhappy with Mr. Sudharmono, whom they considered too far to the left. A Golkar official said the army was also alarmed at the growing strength of the civilian constituency in the party, which now claims 25 million members.

Government Resigns in Montenegro

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The government of the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro resigned Wednesday, though three-fourths of its members had won a confidence vote Tuesday in the local assembly in Titograd, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The republic's prime minister, Vuko Vukadimovic, said, "Since a quarter of the members of the government have not obtained confidence, the government cannot carry out its function." The vote Tuesday, he said, "must be seen as a severe criticism of our work."

Thousands of workers and students in Montenegro, which adjoins Albania, had demonstrated Oct. 8 to demand that local and federal leaders resign for mismanaging the country. On Friday, the Yugoslav state presidency and the federal government will hold a rare joint meeting to discuss the nation's economic crisis.

Irish Anti-Sodomy Law Condemned

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights on Wednesday ruled that Irish legislation penalizing homosexuality was a breach of human rights.

The 8-to-6 ruling marked the victory of David Norris, 44, an active Irish homosexual who has been campaigning for homosexual rights in Ireland since 1971 and had lodged his case with the European Commission on Human Rights in 1983.

Although rarely utilized, the Irish law still penalizes certain homosexual acts. Mr. Norris, who set up the Irish Gay Rights Movement in 1974, had sought in 1977 a declaration in the Irish High Court that the Irish Offences Against the Persons Act of 1861 and the Irish Criminal Law Act of 1885, which both penalize homosexuality, were constitutionally invalid, but his action was dismissed. The 1861 Irish law punishes sodomy with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Sihanouk and Howe Rule Out Pol Pot

LONDON (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader, agreed Wednesday in talks with officials here that Pol Pot should be left out of any new government but that "moderate" followers of the Khmer Rouge leader must be included, the Foreign Office said.

The prince made the comments during a meeting at which the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reiterated Britain's "strong view that Pol Pot should be excluded from any future government," a Foreign Office spokesman said. The Communist regime of Pol Pot has been blamed for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians from 1975 to 1978.

The prince, who heads the main non-Communist group fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, also met here with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He was nearing the end of a diplomatic tour to discuss Cambodian peace moves with officials in Beijing, Washington and at the United Nations in New York.

For the Record

The Supreme Soviet Presidium, the nation's top executive body, led by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, met in Moscow on Wednesday to set the agenda of a parliamentary session expected to approve the 1989 state budget, the official Tass news agency reported. The parliament is scheduled to convene Thursday in the Kremlin. (AP)

A magistrate in the Greek port of Piraeus delayed the hearing on Wednesday of the captain of an Italian freighter accused of manslaughter in the collision with a Greek cruise ship carrying 486 British tourists on Oct. 21. The hearing was set for next Tuesday. (AP)

Sweden has begun rejecting applications for asylum from Soviet citizens on the ground that they no longer qualify as political refugees under the changes brought by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, an official in Stockholm said Wednesday. (AP)

Officials at the Kourou Space Center in French Guiana approved the launching planned for Thursday of a French television satellite, TDF-1. The satellite will be launched aboard the European Ariane-2 rocket. The officials said there were no technical problems and that the weather looked good. (AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Dutch plan to reduce the number of routine passport checks for frequent travelers through Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport is under consideration, the immigration police said Wednesday. Travelers passing through more than six times a year would only have their passport checked once a year. (AP)

Air France will start services between Paris and Belfast on Tuesday with three flights a week, the airline announced Wednesday. (AFP)

The West German carrier DLT is to begin a direct flight from Cologne-Bonn to London-Gatwick airport five days a week starting Monday. DLT said the journey would last one hour and 50 minutes. (AFP)

Early snow brought traffic chaos to Moscow on Tuesday, causing more than 1,000 accidents in which six people were killed, according to Tass, the official Soviet news agency. (Reuters)

The Paris transport authority agreed to bonus payments on Wednesday for its suburban railroad engineers, ending a 12-day strike that was curtailing services in the capital. (Reuters)

Belgium Threatens to Rebel on NATO Report

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers gathered in the Netherlands on Wednesday, but preparations for their two-day nuclear planning session were overshadowed by Belgium's unexpected threat to break ranks over short-range nuclear weapons.

A political quarrel developed in Belgium over the decision by the center-left government not to endorse a NATO report that will be presented for approval at the Nuclear Planning Group, which is meeting on Thursday and Friday in the Dutch resort of Scheveningen.

U.S. officials said the report defines a role for short-range nuclear weapons in alliance strategy, but does not deal with the more controversial question of when and how to modernize them.

They said that West Germany, which deploys most of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization's short-range nuclear weapons on its territory and has had the most difficulty in agreeing to modernization, was expected to approve the report.

Short-range nuclear weapons—those with a range of less than 500 kilometers (300 miles)—have taken on greater importance in NATO's nuclear defenses since the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in December to scrap intermediate-range, land-based systems.

The United States and Britain want the NATO allies to make a decision soon on modernizing short-range systems. But because of the sensitivity of the issue for the government in Bonn, Washington and London are not pressing for a decision now.

The Belgian defense minister, Guy Coeme, said Tuesday that he regarded it as premature to come out in favor of the NATO report. Mr.

Coeme's spokesman said this meant he would withhold endorsement of the report.

The Nuclear Planning Group, which is holding its regular autumn session, brings together defense ministers from 14 of the 16 NATO allies.

Apart from discussing the report on short-range nuclear forces, ministers will hear a report by the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, on strategic arms reduction talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Officials at NATO headquarters, who had seen the meeting in Scheveningen as a routine session, acknowledged they had been thrown off balance by the Belgian move, which was decided at a cabinet committee meeting last Thursday.

Diplomats said that the allies were putting pressure on Belgium not to break ranks on the issue.



What kind of airline has to pay people to fly it?

In fact, the people we pay are part of the payroll. Their job? To be just another passenger.

The difference is, on each flight they take, they take notes.

Which make up a report telling us what TWA is like from the passenger seat.

It covers booking, through check-in, to everything in-flight.

And once this report has been completed, it doesn't sit and gather dust. It goes to someone who reads it and acts on it.

Someone who believes that a

good way to start attracting more passengers is to see things from their point of view.

He's the head of the airline. The Chairman of TWA.

TWA
For the best of America.

Harry's U.S. Elections Straw Vote®
created by Harry in 1924
starts today until Election Nite

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Volers Diss...
With Tactic...
Bush's Ratin...
Justice...
Leave...
HOTEL...
BRISTOL...
WANTED...
PUBLISHER

Voters Dissatisfied With Tactics, but Bush's Rating Soars

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Voters say in a new survey that they dislike the choice of presidential candidates they have been offered and regard the presidential campaign as negative, uninteresting and insubstantial.

Yet the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll found that George Bush's attacks on Michael S. Dukakis — the most hard-hitting examples of the sort of campaigning the voters said they disliked — were plainly hurting the Massachusetts governor.

The findings undermined the extent to which Mr. Bush had succeeded in defining political convention. The traditional view among politicians has been that a candidate who attacks his opponent will inexorably see his personal ratings drop. But Mr. Bush has attacked and his ratings have soared.

Nearly two-thirds of those polled said they wished they had chosen other than Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis, a much higher level of dissatisfaction than The Times and CBS News found in 1980 or 1984. Nearly half thought the campaign was more negative than past campaigns; less than one-tenth thought it was more positive.

In the poll, voters gave Mr. Bush a widening lead over Mr. Dukakis. Mr. Bush led by 51 percent to 38 percent. In the last Times-CBS News Poll, just before the candidates' debate on Oct. 13, Mr. Bush led by 47 percent to 42 percent.

The poll also showed that Mr. Bush's support was becoming increasingly firm. Forty-three percent of the probable electorate, a measure of the sample weighted to reflect their likelihood of voting, said their minds were made up for the Republican nominee.

Only 31 percent said they were that firmly for his Democratic rival, Mr. Dukakis. The poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The answers of the 1,277 registered voters among the 1,377 adults interviewed by telephone showed that Mr. Bush was scoring his successes — persuading many voters that Mr. Dukakis would be soft on crime, raise taxes and weaken U.S. defenses — with an electorate whose assessments of the 1988 campaign are dismal.

A majority rated the campaign as dull, and about half the voters said both camps were leveling unfair charges against the other side.

Almost half of the voters said that each side was running some television commercials that were false. A majority said neither candidate was discussing whatever the individual poll respondent considered the most important issue of the election.

Mr. Dukakis is seeking to make an issue of the kind of campaign Mr. Bush has run, and the reason seems clear: the Bush campaign has been spectacularly successful in getting voters to see Mr. Dukakis in a negative light.

Dukakis campaign officials said their own polls showed that voters were listening to the Dukakis campaign's arguments against Mr. Bush's style of campaigning.

"Our polling in the last 48 hours suggests that voters, given their unhappiness with the process this fall, are taking another look at the race," said Tom Kiley, a Dukakis poll taker.

He said the Dukakis campaign polls gave Mr. Bush 50 percent, to 44 percent for Mr. Dukakis.

But the Times-CBS News Poll showed that even though voters dislike negative campaigning, they do not seem to hold it against Mr. Bush. In fact, substantial numbers now agree with what Mr. Bush's commercials have been saying about Mr. Dukakis.

Forty-nine percent of the registered voters polled said Mr. Dukakis would not be tough enough in

dealing with criminals; 36 percent said he would. By contrast, 61 percent saw Mr. Bush as sufficiently tough with criminals and only 25 percent said he was not.

Forty-one percent of the probable electorate said Mr. Dukakis would weaken the nation's defenses; only 3 percent said this of Mr. Bush. And 37 percent of the voters said Mr. Dukakis would raise taxes to cut the deficit; 20 percent said Mr. Bush would.

The survey found that Mr. Dukakis's personal ratings had dropped to their worst point all year. Mr. Bush's ratings, meanwhile, have risen to their highest level since 1984.

For Mr. Dukakis, 32 percent of the electorate said they had a favorable view of him and 43 percent said their view was unfavorable. For Mr. Bush, it was 47 percent favorable and 30 percent unfavorable.

The poll found some evidence that racial polarization was hurting Mr. Dukakis among white voters, but he is suffering from such a wide array of problems that the racial issue may be playing a minor role.

Among whites, attitudes toward the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson were closely related to how people intended to vote. Of the whites who had a favorable opinion of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dukakis led Mr. Bush by 52 percent to 35 percent. Among the slightly larger group of whites who had a negative view of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bush led by 74 percent to 17 percent.

For the first time ever in a Times-CBS News Poll, Mr. Jackson has a better personal rating than Mr. Dukakis does. In the probable electorate, 38 percent said they had a favorable view of Mr. Jackson and 34 percent said they had an unfavorable view.



NOT YET, YOU YOUNG PUPS — Ronald Reagan tells George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis that he is still president in a "Spitting Image" puppet show from Britain's Central Television.

U.S. Ranks High in Child Poverty

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The poverty rate among children in the United States is higher than the rates of seven other industrial democracies for which figures are available, according to a study made public Wednesday by the Urban Institute.

The study's authors said that the main reason for the high U.S. rate, despite the fact that overall family incomes are higher than those in many of the other countries, is that U.S. programs for the poor, such as cash welfare, cover fewer people and provide fewer benefits.

The study found that 17.1 percent of U.S. children lived in families with an income below the U.S. government's official poverty line, compared with 5.1 percent in Sweden and Switzerland, 8.2 percent in West Germany and 10.7 percent in Britain.

"The poverty of American children contrasts glaringly with the poverty of the young in every other country but Australia," the authors wrote. The other two countries compared with the United States were Canada and Norway.

Isabel Sawhill, an economist at the Urban Institute, said, "It makes you really sit up and take notice when you realize that children in the United States have poverty rates two to three times that of other industrial nations for which we have comparable data." The Urban Institute is an independent, nonpartisan research group.

Stuart Butler, director of domestic policy studies for the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, called the study's finding "distressing."

"It's something we need to deal with," he said, "but not necessarily by rushing out and creating new

federal programs. We have to look for the underlying causes and deal with them."

He said family break-ups and high rates of immigration might be among such causes.

The study was based on U.S. data for 1979, when the poverty cutoff was \$5,784 for a family of three. But researchers said that based on developments since then, American children would still have the highest or among the highest poverty rates in the industrialized world.

The study compared poverty rates in the eight countries using U.S. definitions and dollar cutoffs.

The method included a special "market basket" calculation to eliminate distortions resulting from international currency-exchange differences. This is a purchasing power parity measure used by the Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Dukakis has reduced the message to its simplest terms in his advertisements and speeches: "He's on their side. I'm on your side."

He repeated that refrain more than a dozen times during five recent stops in California. The slogan "On Your Side" is now seen on posters and lapel pins and is the final phrase seen on the screen in Dukakis television ads.

But Mr. Dukakis did not get much chance to push that core argument Tuesday night at the outset of a 90-minute televised interview with Ted Koppel on ABC's "Nightline."

The Democrat had accepted an invitation to debate Mr. Bush on the program, but the vice president declined. On the program, Mr. Koppel hit Mr. Dukakis with a series of aggressive questions.

Pressed to explain why he remains behind in most opinion polls, Mr. Dukakis worked gamely to put a positive face on his chances. If people can "see Mike Dukakis as he really is," the Massachusetts governor said, the polls might turn around before Nov. 8.

"In this kind of campaign," Mr. Dukakis said, "13 days is a very long time."

"No it isn't," Mr. Koppel shot back.

When Mr. Koppel asked Mr.

Dukakis Distills His Message

He Is 'On Your Side,' He Says, and Bush Is for the Rich

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

PLEASANT HILL, California — After 18 months, more than a million air miles, dozens of issue papers, hundreds of speeches and thousands of interviews, Michael S. Dukakis has refined his quest for the presidency to three little words: "On Your Side."

With the Nov. 8 election nearing, the Democratic candidate is falling back on the most basic appeal of the traditional Democrat: "We are for average Americans," Mr. Dukakis says, while Vice President George Bush and the Republicans "want to help the rich."

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"No it isn't," Mr. Koppel shot back.

When Mr. Koppel asked Mr.

Dukakis to define the word "liberal," the candidate talked about his "combinations of liberal and conservative." Mr. Koppel interrupted to demand a better definition.

Mr. Dukakis then invoked the tradition of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy. Commented Mr. Koppel, "This is 1988."

Finally, the candidate said a liberal is "one who cares deeply about people," who sees "opportunities to make real differences in the lives of real people, and works in public service to help make that difference."

Mr. Dukakis has the "On Your Side" speech down so well that he eschewed his standard text and poured out the familiar lines Tuesday before a large crowd on the campus of Diablo Valley College here at the foot of the leafy Contra Costa hills near San Francisco Bay.

The morning sun fought to burn through a chilly fog blown in from the bay as the candidate, seeming to revel in his status as a fighting underdog, looked up and laughed at a big bed-sheet poster hanging from a campus window: "Mike — We LIKE the L-word!"

Mr. Dukakis did not use the word "liberal," but he did bring up,

as he has been doing regularly, another L-word: "likable."

"There's been a lot of talk in this election about how likable the candidates are," Mr. Dukakis said. "But I don't believe America is ready to settle for indifference and complacency with a shrug and a smile."

The only time Mr. Dukakis dropped his chipper demeanor was when he again criticized Mr. Bush's negative advertising. Dukakis strategists believe they have struck a nerve with the argument that Mr. Bush is not campaigning fairly.

The "On Your Side" initiative aims at pocketbook concerns of middle-class voters: the affordability of housing, medical care and insurance, and the need for economic stability.

Late Monday, Mr. Dukakis released yet another initiative to be undertaken if he is elected: a four-point proposal to beef up elementary education. It appears to call for federal standards for local schools, with bonus federal aid to systems that meet the standards.

It also proposes putting a computer in every classroom within a decade, roughly a hundredfold increase over current computer use in schools.

Unofficial Trips by Shultz Tallied

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Unofficial personal travel by Secretary of State George P. Shultz has cost the federal government \$1,892,214 in the last three years, according to an audit by the General Accounting Office.

The congressional agency documented 23 "nonofficial trips" by the secretary from January 1986 through July 1988 to such places as the Bahamas; Augusta, Georgia; his homes in Massachusetts and California; and the Bohemian Grove, an exclusive men's retreat north of San Francisco. Mr. Shultz and others have reimbursed the government \$18,783 for these trips, it said.

The study, done at the request of Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, did not discuss the propriety of the outings. But a State Department official said the expenses had been justified because Mr. Shultz, as a member of the National Security Council, was on duty at all times.

Denounces Party

The government's liberalization program is a serious and important step in the party's economic reform program. The government's liberalization program is a serious and important step in the party's economic reform program. The government's liberalization program is a serious and important step in the party's economic reform program.

Firms an Election

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Resigns in Montenegro

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Admits Law Court

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LEVEL UPDATE

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AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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Justice O'Connor of Supreme Court Leaves Hospital After Breast Surgery

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court was released from Georgetown University Hospital on Wednesday, five days after she underwent surgery for breast cancer.

A court spokeswoman said that Justice O'Connor was in good condition. She is expected to return to the bench Monday when the court ends a two-week recess and resumes hearing oral arguments, the spokeswoman said.

Justice O'Connor, 58, reportedly underwent a mastectomy, in which a breast and the lymph glands under the arm are removed, but no details of the operation have been confirmed.

She said in an earlier statement that the cancer had been detected in an early stage and that the prognosis was for a full recovery.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Opportunity in Israel

The key fact of the Israeli elections coming up on Nov. 1 is the immense role being played by Arabs. This may seem a strange development for a Zionist movement whose founding and continuing purpose is to give to those Jews who are a part of it control over their own destiny. But it is the result dictated by the international context now existing, and by the closeness of the struggle in deeply ambivalent Israel between Likud and Labor.

Acquisition Questions

Pillsbury, RJR Nabisco, Kraft — the latest in a long and ever more spectacular series of multibillion-dollar restructuring initiatives that have rocked corporate America. Do they help or hurt the economy? Or are they merely games played for the fun and profit of investment bankers, which have little effect on productivity and jobs?

Warning on the Label

Prodded by health and consumer groups, Congress finally acted last week to inform consumers better about the most abused drug: alcohol. A provision tucked in the new omnibus drug bill requires that all liquor, beer, wine and wine coolers carry labels warning of the risks of drinking during pregnancy and of drinking and driving.

Other Comment

Latin Democracy on a Limb It is still too early to rejoice at the budding resurgence of democracy in Latin America. Ronald Reagan's America has supported "democratization" in the political sphere, but has yet to contribute to the economic resources urgently needed to safeguard what progress has been made.

The People Will Still Have the Last Word

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are two ways to look at George Bush's cheap-shot campaign. First, if he's in charge, his calculated misrepresentations of Michael Dukakis are bad enough, but second, if he's not in charge, the outlook for the future is even worse.



What it tells us is that he thinks he can win by tearing down the other guy, denouncing the liberals who led the fight against the Depression and the Nazis, condemning "government" as if it were the enemy of the people, promising that he will never raise taxes, as if he could read the future, praising policies he has opposed in the past, and appealing for bipartisan support while trashing the Democrats, whose support he will need if he wins.

Foreign Policy: Campaigns Instead of the Debate

By David Ignatius and Michael Getler

This is the second of two articles. The first considered developments in the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

WASHINGTON — Eastern Europe is in trouble. Moscow's empire is stirred up. Mikhail Gorbachev himself has been encouraging the process of political and economic modernization. But what happens if the political fabric of Eastern Europe begins to rip apart?

There is a sense that the superpowers may be on the verge of a breakthrough — one that alters the frozen pattern of alliances and assumptions that has prevailed since the late 1940s.

the nations of Eastern Europe without risking World War III? Mr. Gorbachev is "encouraging a younger generation to push its claims forward and to supplant more conservative party leaderships where they stand in the way," writes Peter Rodman, a senior member of the National Security Council staff.

So Much for Unilateral 'Star Wars'

By C. Robert Zelnick

WASHINGTON — On Oct. 6, in Room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, "star wars" died. Not President Ronald Reagan's fantasy of a defensive shield in space so efficient that it would render ballistic nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete." And not research on lasers, charged particle beams and battle management systems which enjoy both scientific and political support.

Why so much of the system in space? Because only from positions close to their targets could the relatively slow kinetic weapons intercept Soviet missiles just after launch. Once the Soviet missiles "boost phase" is com-

ic factors that have led to chronic trade imbalances. To be sure, Japan's trade surpluses stem partly from the fact that they make such good products. But they also result from Japan's refusal to buy as much from the world as it wants to sell. What is to be done about Japan? Threaten them

Which candidate takes office in January, his first task should probably be to maintain (and expand) the web of interdependence that has developed in the past two years between the United States and the Soviet Union.

What worries analysts is that, without diplomatic progress toward a Mideast peace, the danger of another Arab-Israeli war will persist. If

This was the greatest scaling back in the history of modern weaponry.

criminate between warheads and decoys, a task substantially beyond the projected Stage One system. The plan was widely criticized for rushing toward deployment with yesterday's, rather than tomorrow's, technology. With the Russians already moving toward solid-fuel, fast-burning rocket boosters, the kinetic interceptors could be obsolete by deployment date. A Senate study showed that if the system met its requirements it would stop only 16 percent of missiles fired in a full-scale attack.

election is about "competence," hasn't run a very competent campaign.

It has in large part and on both sides been a campaign about the standard partisan arguments of the past. According to the Republicans, the Democrats are the party of the blacks, Big Government, Big Unions, permissiveness, the welfare cheats, of reckless disarmament policies, extravagant spending, abortion, easy on criminals, protectionism, isolation, anti-rich, etc. etc.

According to the Democrats, the Republicans are anti-poor, militaristic, anti-conservation, pro-Big Business, easy on the bankers, miserly on education, indifferent to the homeless, child care and college loans, big borrowers, big meddlers, with the biggest trade and budget deficits in the history of the republic.

The result is that many people are mad at both candidates and many more are sad about the ugliness of our political culture. The hope was that this election could educate the people about the major issues for decision, and send them to the polls feeling that they had been treated fairly, that they were partners in a great and inspiring enterprise, and not feels manipulated by old fears, twisted information and devious image-makers.

This has not happened, but the people will still have the last word, and it remains true that the candidates can never be worse than the people who put them in office in the first place.

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First Ask Gorbachev For More

By Jim Hoagland

VIENNA — The Reagan administration is about to conduct its last important bit of business with the Soviet Union before going into the history books. It should think again on the Soviet proposal to host an international human rights conference, and leave the decision for the next U.S. president. Both the symbolism and the politics of this decision argue for delay, despite heavy Soviet and European pressure for immediate resolution.

In accepting or rejecting the Moscow conference, proposed for 1991, Washington makes an important statement about the Soviet system under Mikhail Gorbachev and its future. The statement should set a tone for the future rather than commemorate what has happened in the Reagan years.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz can take pride in their accomplishments on human rights. They have encouraged Mr. Gorbachev to release political prisoners from jail or internal exile, and to increase significantly the numbers of Soviet Jews, Armenians and ethnic Germans who are being allowed to emigrate.

Against the predictions of both conservative and liberal critics, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz have made human rights a productive part of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue and a subject that Soviet diplomats now discuss in a business-like fashion with Western counterparts.

Exactly why Mr. Gorbachev wants to run the risk of a major embarrassment by hosting foreign human rights activists in Moscow as part of the Helsinki process is not clear to Western specialists here. They speculate that the proposal originated as an attempt to steal a march on the West in the battle for world public opinion and has now grown into a tool that Soviet reformers find useful against their internal rivals.

Agreement to the Moscow conference is the price the Soviets ask for unblocking agreements reached here after two years of negotiations on a sweeping human rights declaration that would set new standards of conduct for the Soviet bloc, and on a new set of conventional arms control talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Paris and Copenhagen have already been chosen as the sites for the 1989 and 1990 human rights meetings of the 35 nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The Soviets reportedly suggested that they will withdraw their support for those conferences and for other gains made in the negotiations if the Moscow conference is blocked.

The pressure on Washington comes not only from Moscow, but also from West European allies who would like a high-level ceremonial opening for the new conventional arms talks before the end of the year. Given the problems of drafting the final documents and organizing the ceremony, a decision on the Moscow conference would have to be taken within the next two weeks to meet that schedule, which Mr. Gorbachev is also pushing.

The Moscow conference has created differences in emphasis within the Reagan administration, according to officials in Washington who read the White House as being essentially negative to the Moscow conference. Mr. Shultz is assessed as leaning toward a positive answer in return for a few more concessions from the Soviets. The U.S. delegation here is said by Washington sources to have established a demanding list of Soviet concessions, present and future, that would make U.S. approval of the Moscow conference highly conditional.

This latter approach strikes about the right balance, before agreeing to the Moscow conference, America's president needs a clearer commitment from Mr. Gorbachev to end not only the physical jailing of political prisoners. The imprisonment of the minds of his countrymen must also end. It is a commitment that an outgoing U.S. administration probably cannot obtain and certainly cannot monitor. That is a job for the man who follows Mr. Reagan.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1838: Forum Disrupted

PARIS — Last evening [Oct. 26] at eight o'clock a public meeting to discuss the proposed Revision of the Constitution was held in Paris at the Salle Wagram. About six hundred persons were present. The majority proclaimed M. Vergon, the well known Deputy, as president. About forty men — evidently paid to prevent the meeting — jumped to their feet in the wildest fury. They shouted out: "Vive Bonaparte!" "A bas les Bonapartistes!" "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Commune!"

1913: A New Atlantic Isle

HALIFAX — Captain Anderson, of the American schooner Lizzie Griffin, reports the existence of a new island in the Atlantic, 16 miles east-

north-east of the light station on Sable Island. It is of considerable size and rises at least ten feet above the water.

1938: Roosevelt Warns

WASHINGTON — President Franklin Roosevelt, in a radio address entitled "The Fight for Peace," tonight [Oct. 26] reaffirmed the United States' desire for peace, called on all world powers to disarm and warned that, until this took place, the United States had no alternative except to increase its naval and military forces. He rejected the idea of force as a permanent necessity. He spoke at the eighth annual Herald Tribune Forum. "You cannot organize civilization around a core of militarism and at the same time expect reason to control human destinies," he said. He declared the country must be prepared to meet "with success" any application of force. President Roosevelt said, "It has become increasingly clear that peace by fear is of no higher or more enduring quality than peace by the sword."

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Managing Dir. Asia: Mikotoyama, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 484016. Tlx: 01170
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OPINION

Republican Guns Target A Republican Maverick

By George F. Will

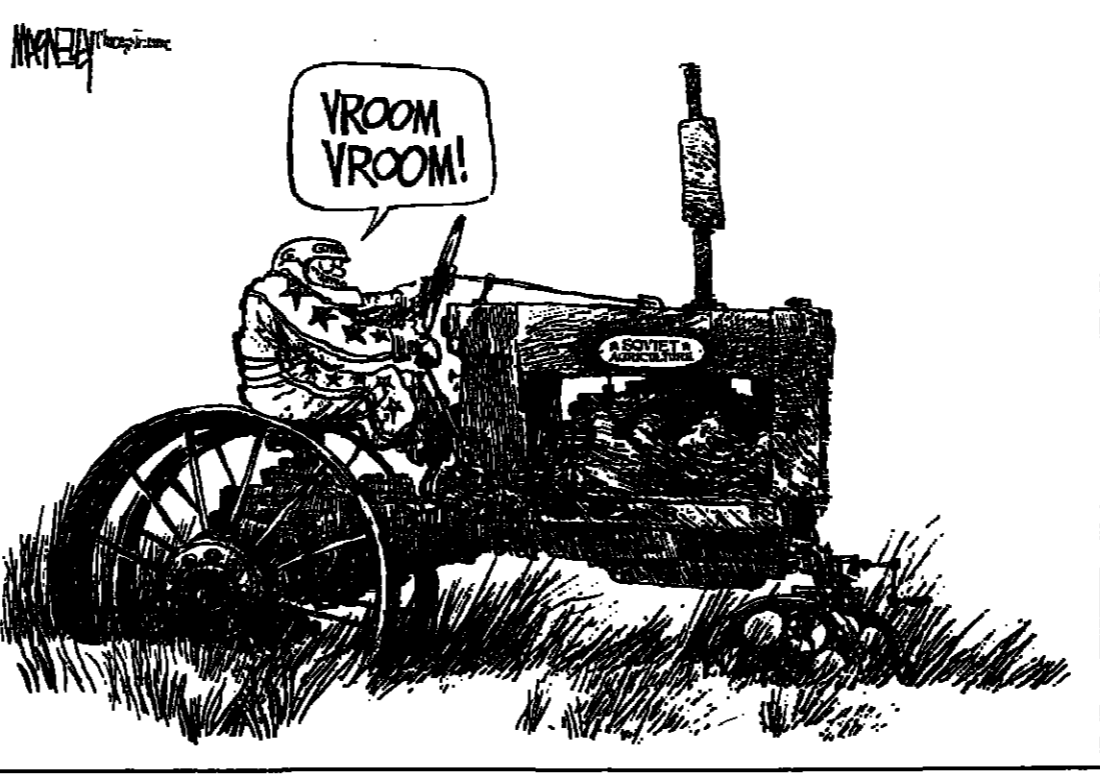
HARTFORD, Connecticut — Come through the looking glass into the wonderland of Connecticut's Senate race. Candidate A pressed U.S. action against Libya and Grenada, questions the restraints that the War Powers Act places on presidents, denounces Fidel Castro as "more of a Marxist-Leninist than Gorbachev," endorsed the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction plan and praised the nomination of Robert Bork. Candidate B denounced the U.S. bombing of Libya as a "gunter act."

Senator Weicker's Political style involves too much subtraction from public civility.

called the invasion of Grenada worse than any recent Soviet act, reverses the War Powers Act, praises Mr. Castro's "enormous intellect and idealism," opposed not only the Bork nomination but also that of William Rehnquist to be chief justice, opposes SDI, contra aid, Gramm-Rudman spending restraints, and criticized Connecticut's Republican 1986 Senate nominee for criticizing the Democratic incumbent's liberalism.

Candidate A is Attorney General Joseph Lieberman, the Democrat. Candidate B is the Republican incumbent seeking a fourth term, Lowell Weicker. Suddenly it seems possible that Senator Weicker's seat, until recently presumed safe, may be yanked from beneath him, with Republicans helping in the yanking. In 1970, Mr. Weicker slipped into the Senate by winning just 42 percent of the vote in a three-way race in which a second Democrat ran as an independent. In 1976, riding a Watergate wave (Mr. Weicker honed his grandstanding skills on the Watergate committee), he won 58 percent against a poorly financed Democrat. In 1982 he won 50 percent against a Democratic opponent of Lebanese extraction whose extreme liberalism divided the Democratic Party and whose views on the Middle East drove away Jewish voters. (The Democrat got 46 percent; a minor candidate 4 percent.)

Today the Democratic Party is united behind a Jewish candidate. Polls over the last eight months show a steeply declining trend line for Weicker support. His agitated performance in a recent debate belied his professed disbelief in polls showing the race even. Because of actions taken when Republicans controlled the state legislature, this will be Connecticut's first statewide election without a straight party-line lever on voting machines. This will stimulate ticket splitting to Mr. Weicker's disadvantage, while George Bush carries Connecticut.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Values Aren't His Business

James Baker, chairman of George Bush's presidential campaign, is quoted as saying: "The strategy is focused on the major issues that presidential elections are usually, and should be, about. For instance, national security and peace, the economy and traditional values." ("Behind Bush, a Strategy of Control and a Man Named Baker," Oct. 5.)

Government Spending and Deficits Are a Bad Old Story

Politicians and economists in Western Europe, Canada and the United States seem to be avoiding major economic and financial issues and to be discussing symptoms rather than basic problems. The major issues should be total government spending in relation to gross national product, and forcing government deficits into the banking system. For hundreds of years, government spending appears to have had an inverse correlation with economic growth trends. As government spending rises, economic growth trends decline. An excellent confounding indicator of this relationship is the number of government regulations. Any product or service that is forcefully

Bush has been unclear on how he intends to fulfill his obligation.

MARK ASHLEY LEWIS, Taipei.

Iraq Can Shop Around

Jim Hoagland ("Go Ahead With Sanctions Against Iraq," Oct. 13) needs to realize that today, and tomorrow all the more, alternative markets exist in which Iraq can fill all its needs. American sanctions will harm no one but the American economy and people. Saudi Arabia's recent arms deal with Britain illustrates the point. Anti-Arab sanctions are a losing battle. Times have changed.

NAZAR AL-AMIR, Pampigny, Switzerland.

Learning Has to Be Wanted

In response to "If Bradley Can't Read, Apply the Stick" (Opinion, Sept. 23):

Despite the highest per capita spending in the world, America has 25 million functional illiterates and a lack of skilled workers. As a teacher, I believe the problem is this: You can lead a child to school but you can't make him or her learn. William F. Buckley Jr. tells how a youngster, Bradley, frustrated six intellectuals who tried to teach him how to read, because he did not want to learn. He illustrates the worst thing that can happen to a teacher: to be confronted by pupils who are not interested. Most problems — lack of attention, boredom, poor discipline — arise from this.

Some children are not encouraged to learn. They are told to shut up when they ask questions. Perhaps their parents don't care if they do well in school.

Peer pressure can have positive aspects, such as keeping group members away from drugs, alcohol or nicotine. It can also be negative, keeping even those children who do want to learn from trying.

Which children do best at school? Some are encouraged by their parents to do well because the parents know it is the door to advancement. Better, of course, is provoking study for the fascination of learning something new, for widening one's mind, for the pure fun of it.

How to motivate unwilling students and how to get parents and peers to respect education are the key questions.

BARBARA A. BAUER, Wiesbaden, West Germany.

They Press Some Buttons And See What They Think

By Michael Winerip

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York — Town meetings in America were once a wondrous thing. The whole town came to a hall, citizens spoke their minds, then they counted hands and knew what to do.

Today, too often a town meeting will turn into a total zoo, making professional wrestling look like brain surgery. A small part of the town comes, everyone pushes and shoves for a spot in front of the television news cameras.

MEANWHILE

and then, to prove that they are right, people yell their opinions.

Tom Cooper, director of New York's Martin Luther King Jr. Commission, believes in a new way, the electronic town meeting. You get a cross section of the town in a room, give citizens hand-held Quick Tally computers, ask questions about important issues like racism, and in 1.5 seconds you know exactly how those people feel and you can start tackling the problem.

One of Mr. Cooper's jobs is helping whites and blacks get along better. And so, for the state's first electronic town meeting, he picked Dutchess County, where the Tawana Brawley case began.

Old town meetings were led by mayors. The electronic town meeting the other night was run by a polling expert, Michael Rowan. Within seconds of answering a question, people could see their answers on a huge screen, arranged in bar graphs, broken down by race, religion, wealth, you name it.

At an old town meeting, if you asked how race relations were before the Brawley case, everyone would have immediately run for the nearest television camera and screamed, "Poughkeepsie's Great!" or "Poughkeepsie's Racists!"

At the electronic meeting, 200 people sat quietly at long tables at the civic center, pushing buttons: 92 percent of whites felt local race relations before the Brawley case were excellent or pretty good; only 5 percent of blacks did. It was eerie how even such stunning discrepancies are quietly communicated at an electronic town meeting.

The process has been employed before. In 1979, Alaska residents used Quick Tally at town meetings to decide how to spend their oil surplus dollars. Marketing and television people use it to test consumer attitudes. A typical question might be: "Is actress Robin Givens still believable as a high school student, even though she's now nationally known for tormenting Mike Tyson?"

Mr. Cooper believes that Quick Tally can help heal race relations, and he hopes to hold electronic meetings soon in Yonkers and Howard Beach.

To get his sample group for Dutchess, he mailed 20,000 letters and did radio

announcements. Even so, it's hard to lure typical types. The group assembled was 59 percent college graduates; Dutchess is 17 percent college graduates. Thirty-seven percent had household incomes of more than \$50,000; 23 percent of Dutchess does.

But if the people at the civic center were smarter and wealthier, the differences between even these whites and blacks was striking. Among blacks, 81 percent said they would be very comfortable with a black president. 48 percent of whites would be.

The gap between ideals and reality kept popping out of their computers. Two-thirds of whites felt that there would be benefit from racially mixed neighborhoods. But 62 percent of whites said they lived in white neighborhoods. Sixty-two percent of whites said they would be very comfortable if a black moved next door. But only 28 percent of whites would be very comfortable if a young black man rang their doorbell.

The split was more pronounced when questions focused on the Brawley case. Of whites, 82 percent expressed confidence in Dutchess grand jurors; 21 percent of blacks did. Seventy percent of blacks agreed that it is difficult for blacks to get justice; 28 percent of whites agreed. Only 9 percent of blacks felt that blacks would receive "excellent" or "pretty good" justice from the system.

And the good news? As polarized as the races are, it's not as bad as they think. Blacks predicted that no whites would say there is "much prejudice" in Poughkeepsie; 27 percent of whites felt so. Sixty-two percent of whites predicted that blacks would say there is "much prejudice"; 51 percent of blacks did.

At the end, Mr. Rowan tried to get the computers focused on things they could agree on. It turned out, most felt that the sheriff could do a better job hiring blacks. Of 103 full-time deputies, zero are black.

The next day, county leaders discussed how to use the data. Sheriff Fred Scoralick said he tries to find black deputies, but it all depends on civil service test results. He was asked by a reporter if a black scoring 90 on a test might be more valuable for a crisis in a black area than a white who scored 93. The sheriff said he believed in going by the test, he didn't believe in affirmative action.

Still, he felt that electronic town meetings "are good" because "it makes the public aware."

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A tragic anniversary slides by, and the memory of millions is betrayed.

BY RONALD S. LAUDER

Reprinted from The New York Post, Monday, August 8, 1988.

This past summer saw the 50th anniversary of the Evian Conference, at which the U.S. and 31 other democratic nations considered the fate of 650,000 Jews trying to flee Nazi terror in Germany.

Our democracies looked the frightened Jews right in the eye — and sold them out.

Our failure to meet our moral responsibilities at Evian was an important piece of the mosaic which, not long after, led to the murder of millions of Jews and other peoples and to the extinction of their vibrant cultures.

Yet a half century later, on the commemorative date of that ignoble event, hardly one voice was raised, hardly one line written, in remembrance. It was in a climate of increasing terror, with tens of thousands of innocent and helpless people clamoring for asylum, that President Roosevelt organized the conference. It met in the French resort town of Evian; Stalin's Soviet Union and Mussolini's Italy refused to heed FDR's call.

The 32 nations met July 6-14 under the humanistic democratic precept that we are indeed our brother's keepers. But in the end, the free world would not provide even the fig leaf of comforting words for the threatened Jewish communities of Europe.

Britain's man proclaimed: "The United Kingdom is not a country of immigration." Australia's candid emissary said "...it will no doubt be appreciated that we (Australia) have no racial problem, (and) we are not desirous of importing one."

And even the American delegate declared: "The U.S. will not modify its already liberal immigration policy."

Democracy betrayed itself. Nazi Germany, which had not yet defined its policy of "final solution," permitted representatives of Jewish organizations within the Third Reich to go to Evian and plead for help. The World Jewish Congress was there, along with a number of other Jewish organizations. They were not accorded the courtesy of an opportunity to state their case, let alone any sympathy.

The end was clear. On July 8, 1938, the Herald Tribune reported: "Through their representatives at the Evian conference on refugees, the principal countries capable of receiving immigrants banded and bolted their doors today against the 650,000 Jews of Germany whose eyes are turned on this international gathering as a last hope of escape from Nazi persecution."

Both Nazi and Jew looked at Evian and got the same message: No one cared.

Now the Nazis had the free world's signature on a license to do what they wished with an abandoned people.

Not to act just as profound as acting. Forgetting is as decisive as remembering. How can we learn — and how can we teach — if we turn our backs not only on the countless victims, but on their memory as well?

The silence on this 50th anniversary is mute testimony to the fact that we have violated an important injunction — that which implores those that bear witness not to forget.

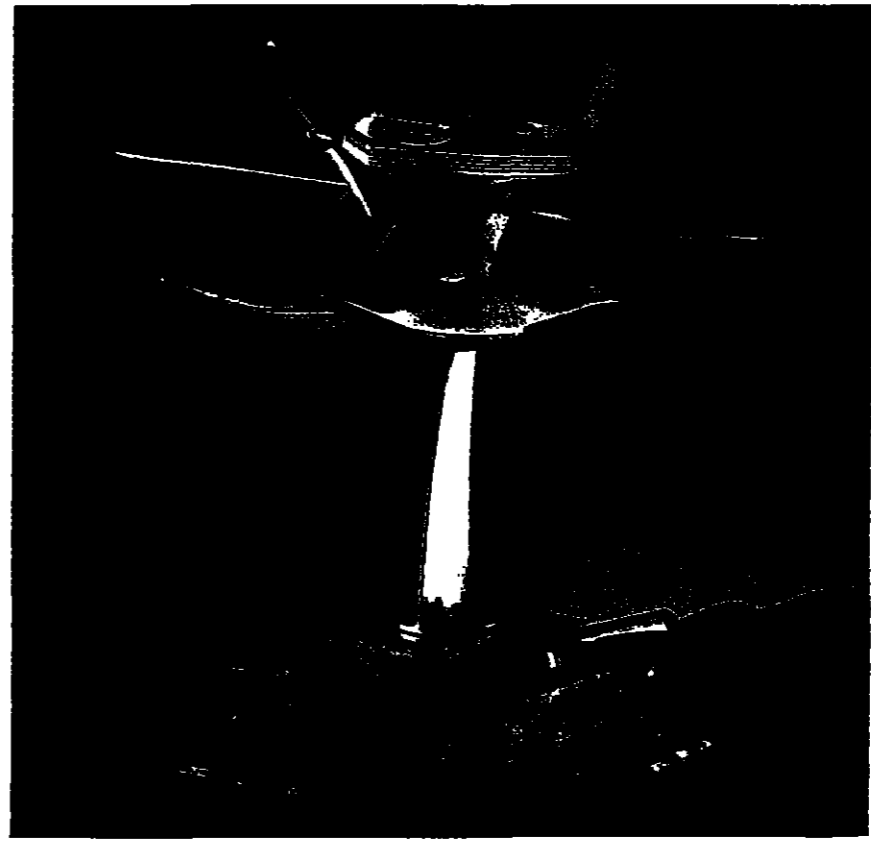
In November of this year both Christian and Jew will have the opportunity once again to participate in an act of remembrance.

What the democracies encouraged at Evian found its expression on the night of Nov. 9, 1938: Kristallnacht, when Nazi Germany began the extinction of Jewish life and culture in Europe by burning synagogues and Jewish shops throughout the Reich, by beating and arresting thousands of Jews.

Again, no one spoke out. All Americans can join in next month to remember, and to dedicate themselves, 50 years after Kristallnacht, to behave today toward all peoples as we wish the world had behaved toward the Jews of Europe 50 years ago.

The author, former U.S. ambassador to Austria, is president of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation and chairman of the Kristallnacht Remembrance Week committee, (F.D.R. Station, P.O. Box 5125, New York, N.Y. 10150 212/572-6966).

Ronald S. Lauder Foundation



Flying may have lost the elegance of the Twenties. Writing, however has regained it.

The flying boat. The gin sling. The 18 day flight. Faded memories of a more romantic age.

The Parker Duofold was destined to remain just another, until our centenary gave us the excuse to recreate this classic.

Like its predecessor, today's Duofold Centennial has a nib that is cut from a sheet of gold, and is, as always, slit by hand.

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PARKER

Israelis Strike PLO By Air and by Land

Reuters
SIDON, Lebanon — Israeli jets struck a Palestinian base near this southern Lebanese port Wednesday, and Israel's local militia allies launched a ground offensive toward Moslem and Palestinian lines here.

The air strikes killed 15 people and wounded 40 in bases near the Miyeh Miyeh refugee camp, a Palestinian official said.
About 200 militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, supported by armored vehicles, launched a two-pronged offensive from their stronghold of Jezine, said security sources in the town, which is 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of Sidon.

SHARON: Vying for Old Job

(Continued from page 1)

rallies with other Likud leaders. The bloc's mailings did not mention him.

But because his many supporters complained, Mr. Sharon was included in Likud's television ads for the first time Tuesday night.

He was permitted to repeat the standard Likud line: that if the West Bank is given up, "we will return to the days of attacks on Jews on the coastal strip."

Mr. Sharon says he resents the way Likud is treating him, and he noted that he has not been allowed to say anything about how he would end the uprising.

"What bothers me is that they didn't consult me on security matters," he said.

He said that when he was defense minister in the early 1970s, he put down a revolt in the Gaza Strip in no time at all, using tanks.

"I took me just two months," he said. "I know Gaza like the palm of my hand — every olive tree, every almond grove. I've been to every orchard."

Mr. Sharon, the architect of Israel's war in Lebanon, lost his position as defense minister after the massacres in the Sabra and Chatila refugee districts outside Beirut in September 1982.

But he remains a hero to many Israelis. "Arik, Arik, King of Israel!" they chant when he appears, using his nickname.

But he is on his own now. Though still officially a member of Likud, and proud of it, he schedules his own appearances and travels around the country accompanied by his own staff, out of touch with Likud headquarters that coordinates the campaigns of other major candidates.

Though upset that Likud does not want him to speak on issues that matter to him, Mr. Sharon, 60, who is minister of industry and commerce, still plays by the bloc's rules — to a degree.

While he says he would be more forceful if he were defense minister, he still will not say exactly what he would do to end the uprising.



Palestinian fighters examining damage at the Miyeh Miyeh refugee camp outside Sidon, Lebanon.

A Saudi Diplomat Is Killed Outside His Ankara Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — An unidentified gunman shot and killed a Saudi diplomat in front of his home in Ankara, the police said Wednesday.

He added that dissident groups like the Democratic Union, which favors a multiparty system, and staff members of his unofficial journal *Glasnost* are routinely harassed and given short jail terms after holding peaceful demonstrations.

Human rights experts here said that in the last two weeks the Soviet Union has released at least six political prisoners, including a dissident priest from Lithuania, Sigis Tamkivicius.

"Slowly, they are getting out," said a Western diplomat who follows human rights issues. "They are coming home from Perm, internal exile and the psychiatric institutes." Perm is a prison camp.

The United States, West Germany and other Western countries routinely give lists to Soviet officials of people they consider to be political prisoners. An American diplomat said "the names do number into the hundreds."

The Western alliance has demanded the freeing of Soviet political prisoners as a condition for concluding the current security talks in Vienna, which are the latest round in the review process of the Helsinki human rights accords of 1975.

With the new Soviet assurances, the West Germans are "very confident" that the Vienna talks can end in November, a Bonn official said. "The Soviets realize they have to

PRISONERS: Soviet Promise

(Continued from page 1)

move on human rights, and they are ready to do it," the official said. He asserted that the United States, by sticking to tougher positions on human rights than the West Germans, was holding up the talks. But he predicted that the Americans would be "more ready to move after the U.S. elections."

Another West German official said that Washington wanted to delay the security talks for now because a "successful" conclusion might lead the Democrats to accuse the Reagan administration of caving in to the Soviets on human rights.

Western human rights experts here say that while Mr. Gorbachev has shown greater flexibility on human rights questions, Western and Soviet officials still disagree on the definition of a political prisoner. Soviet officials contend that only people imprisoned for their political views are in that category.

"The big debate," an analyst said, "comes in the area of religious practice and in the espionage area."

Communist Party officials and legal experts are in the process of revising the Soviet criminal code. Most Soviet legal experts say that the new code, which will probably be released next year, is likely to eliminate existing articles on "anti-Soviet propaganda" such as articles 70 and 190-1, which have frequently been used in the arrest of political dissidents.

LANGUAGE: Campaign to Limit the Use of Spanish

(Continued from page 1)

academics and civil-rights activists say.

Although many of the immigrants here are poor and undereducated, a large number are successful and prominent. Mayor Xavier Suarez is Hispanic, as are many business leaders.

It is Hispanic-Americans' very success in Florida, sociologists say, that is creating resentment against them. Some blacks, for example, have long been angry that Hispanic immigrants, many of whom came from the educated middle and upper middle class in their own countries, have skipped over blacks and taken the better jobs.

Thomas D. Boswell, a geography professor at the University of Miami, who has studied the migration of people from the Caribbean, said: "Something has happened in Miami unlike anything in other United States cities. In just one generation the Hispanic population has come to dominate. There's no question it has created a backlash."

What especially galls some longtime Floridians is not so much what they perceive as Hispanic-Americans' slowness to learn English as the fact that English speakers are increasingly finding that they have to speak Spanish. Many of the major corporations here, while not specifically requiring their executives to speak Spanish, say that any executive who wants to flourish should learn it.

At one of Florida's largest banks, Southeast Banking Corp., the chairman, Charles J. Zwick said, "Certainly a young officer at the bank should learn Spanish if he wants to do well."

Miami is a center for banks dealing with Latin America, and Mr. Zwick said he was planning to learn Spanish.

"We're working on a transaction now," he said, "where I could have been more effective if I could have carried on the luncheon conversation in Spanish."

In Northern cities an extensive use of Spanish is confined to Hispanic neighborhoods. But here it is citywide.

People with jobs that bring them into contact with the general public, such as store clerks and airport security guards, do not always speak English. Signs on everything from parking meters to exhibition cases at the zoo are in both Spanish and English.

The city's main newspaper, the *Miami Herald*, publishes daily in both English and Spanish. The radio station with the largest advertising revenues in the Miami area last year, WQBA, broadcasts solely in Spanish.

It is possible to work and live here without speaking English. And at some major banks dealing with Latin America, there are executives who speak only Spanish.

But anyone who wants to move up in business generally has to learn English. The trend in this city, therefore, is toward bilingualism, with economic pressures pushing Hispanic-Americans to learn English and Anglo-Americans to learn Spanish.

Dr. LaPorta, who is the son of an Italian immigrant and who has learned Spanish, said he welcomed immigrants. He said he was merely concerned that the formal language of government, for the sake of clarity, be English. Yet he also voiced a frustration that is often heard here. "The Latins are coming up fast," he said. "There's a headiness, a certain righteous sense of superiority."

Supporters of the ballot proposal say that Hispanic immigration differs from that of other ethnic groups in its size. The Census Bureau estimates Hispanic immigration to the United States at 315,000 in 1987. By comparison, Italian immigration was only 286,000 at its highest in 1907.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census puts Florida's Hispanic-American population at 12 percent of the state's total, Colorado's at 11 percent and Arizona's at 16 percent.

Polls have found that the ballot proposals in all three states have overwhelming support.

The English proposal in each state is in the form of a constitutional amendment. The Arizona measure explicitly requires state and municipal officials to conduct government business in English.

The Florida and Colorado proposals declare English the official language of the state and leave it to the legislature to interpret.

Opponents say the measures

would lead to the elimination of interpreters at government proceedings and of Spanish translations now available on everything from election ballots and welfare documents to state lottery tickets.

It is generally agreed that English-only provisions would be applied to such matters as the 911 emergency telephone network. Bilingual education would not be affected, because it is mandated by the federal government.

Oswaldo Soto, 39, a lawyer who fled Cuba in 1959 and is a leader in the opposition to the Florida proposal, calls it "the product of bigotry and racism." He said English was already the official language of the country and that the only purpose of passing the ballot proposal would be to belittle Hispanic-Americans.

He said Hispanic-Americans were a relatively new immigrant group and that they would follow the pattern of previous groups in the use of English: The first generation does not speak it, the second generation speaks both English and the language of the home country, and the third generation speaks only English.

Mr. Soto said that Hispanic-Americans were learning English but that the continuing immigration of Hispanics gave the impression, he added, that many of the early Hispanic immigrants, those fleeing Cuba in the late 1950s, were middle-aged and had found it difficult to learn a new language.

Most Hispanic-Americans want to learn English and want their children to learn, he said, "because that's how they're going to succeed in this country."

PRISONERS: Soviet Promise

(Continued from page 1)

move on human rights, and they are ready to do it," the official said. He asserted that the United States, by sticking to tougher positions on human rights than the West Germans, was holding up the talks. But he predicted that the Americans would be "more ready to move after the U.S. elections."

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BUSH: Lighter on the Ideology

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Gorbachev's reforms have real importance for the United States.

Mr. Bush believes the changes in Moscow so far have been "remarkable," but feels that they are going to lead, said Dennis Ross, a former Pentagon and National Security Council official who is foreign policy coordinator of the Bush campaign.

A central issue for Mr. Bush is the relationship of military power to political and diplomatic achievement. Like Mr. Reagan, he is an exponent of "peace through strength." But if elected, Mr. Bush will face changed circumstances.

Unlike the situation in the first Reagan term, a Bush administration would be likely to face powerful pressures to restrain and even cut the defense budget. But Mr. Bush has called for keeping military spending at current levels and has made a campaign issue of his refusal to abandon expensive strategic missile systems before negotiating arms control accords with the Soviet Union.

Still, several of his advisers believe Mr. Bush is likely to go slow in the final stages of negotiating a strategic arms reduction treaty. So pressure to cut military spending, and the implications it would have at the U.S.-Soviet bargaining table, would likely be a major problem for a Bush administration.

There is no sign that Mr. Bush shares either of the two special Reagan "dreams" that motivated and to some extent complicated U.S. arms control policy in the recent past: Mr. Reagan's ambitious goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons or all ballistic missiles, and his ambitious aim of creating a strategic defense to make nuclear weapons obsolete.

"Right now, he's more skeptical than the Reagan people" about big cuts in strategic nuclear arms, said Mr. Scowcroft, who was security adviser when Mr. Bush was director of central intelligence in 1976.

Mr. Bush, after expressing caution early in the year, promised recently to deploy a strategic defense "as soon as it's practical." But Mr. Scowcroft said Mr. Bush is "clearly aware" that strategic defense cannot be given an increasingly large share of a tight military budget.

It is widely assumed in the Bush camp that James A. Baker 3d — the former White House chief of staff and Treasury secretary who is Mr. Bush's campaign manager — would become secretary of state in a Bush administration. Given Mr. Baker's close relationship with Mr. Bush, his prestige within the Bush camp and his governmental experience, it seems likely he would wield extraordinary clout if he did so.

Mr. Bush has put special emphasis on trying to negotiate cuts in East-West conventional armies in Europe, on stopping the spread of ballistic missiles in the Third World and on achieving a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

He has taken a special interest in chemical weapons issues since twice breaking ties in the Senate in 1983 to permit resumption of U.S. chemical weapons production and volunteering in early 1984 to present a U.S. draft treaty banning chemical weapons to the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference.

Mr. Bush has considered himself a "confidential adviser" to President Reagan and usually has lunch alone with him once a week.

Michael K. Deaver, the former White House aide, said Mr. Reagan saw Mr. Bush as "a man who understood how the government worked, especially in foreign policy," and used him as a confidential sounding board in moving toward decisions on major issues.

The relatively few cases in which Mr. Bush's internal positions are known suggest a willingness on his part to use U.S. military power abroad, but with caution.

In October 1983, in Mr. Reagan's absence, Mr. Bush chaired the two White House meetings at which the U.S. invasion of Grenada

was planned. Several participants later said that Mr. Bush's clear and forceful chairmanship contributed to the decision to order U.S. troops into action.

Robert C. McFarlane, who at the time was White House national security adviser, said Mr. Bush told him before the second meeting that "I believe we should go ahead with this operation."

In February 1984, also in Mr. Reagan's absence, Mr. Bush chaired a meeting that led to the decision to withdraw the U.S. marines from Beirut. Three months earlier, 241 Americans had been killed in a terrorist attack.

The loss of U.S. credibility among Arab leaders after that withdrawal was forcefully impressed on Mr. Bush during later travels in the Gulf region. This is said to be among the reasons for his enthusiastic support of the proposal in 1987 that the United States agree to refuel and protect Kuwaiti shipping against Iranian attacks.

When U.S. naval forces patrolling the Gulf last year and this year were threatened or hit by Iranian mines, an administration official said, Mr. Bush made clear his preference for retaliatory action — but "the low end of the spectrum of targets" — to minimize loss of life and political repercussions.

As a former CIA director, Mr. Bush seems to have no aversion to covert operations overseas, though sources say he is convinced the government's secret intelligence chief should not become a policy advocate.

Forging a workable U.S. policy in Nicaragua is likely to be among the most difficult problems Mr. Bush would face as president. He has said little about the subject, and a Central America position statement issued by the campaign spoke vaguely of promoting peace "but not peace at any price."

Another formidable issue is the search for Arab-Israeli peace. Mr. Bush has spoken forcefully of his cooperation and he has said that he would not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization or back an independent Palestinian state. But he has said little about what he would do in the interest of Middle East peace.

Mr. McFarlane said Mr. Bush kept close to, and supported, the development of Mr. Reagan's 1982 plan for the Middle East, which foundered because of reservations by both Israelis and Arabs.

VATICAN: Poland Seeks Accord

(Continued from page 1)

leaders appear to be acting out of immediate self-interest.

The most rapid changes in policies are coming in the Soviet Union, especially in predominantly Catholic Lithuania, and some Vatican officials are uncertain about how to evaluate Mr. Gorbachev's plans.

Four weeks ago the Soviet authorities freed Archbishop Julonas Steponavicius from 27 years of internal exile and allowed him to visit Rome.

Last weekend they permitted the Cathedral of St. Casimir in Vilnius to reopen as a church after serving for 32 years as a state art museum, and they authorized the first outdoor Mass in Lithuania since Stalin's time.

A Vatican expert on Soviet affairs said he was surprised that these initiatives coincided precisely with the emergence of a grass-roots political movement in Lithuania opposed to Soviet domination because the church has been suppressed as a symbol of nationalist sentiment there.

"Perhaps the Soviets now understand that the church has a religious, not a political program," the scholar said, "and certainly Gorbachev wants the many believers in the Soviet Union to support his initiatives."

Another Vatican official took a more cautious view. He said, "The Lithuanians are asking for drastic change, even independence, and so giving them their cathedral was an easy, symbolic concession."

In Poland, there is also concern about concessions designed to mollify internal opposition.

After Polish officials visited the Vatican last week, Cardinal Jozef

Giem, the Polish primate, said: "The process of rapprochement between the Vatican and the Polish nation, which began some time ago, has progressed well and one can say that it is now in its final stages."

A Vatican diplomat said that in these talks the Polish envoys presented draft legislation that would define the church's legal status in Poland and regulate its activities in many areas, ranging from the publication of magazines to the formation of youth organizations.

He said the document appeared to meet most of the conditions posed by Poland's bishops in long negotiations, and he added that government officials promised it could be approved by Parliament within weeks.

Many Polish church leaders have insisted that such legislation was a precondition to diplomatic recognition, and the Vatican diplomat said that if it were enacted, "no substantive problems" would remain.

But other Vatican officials noted that problems of a different sort persist.

Pope John Paul II endorsed diplomatic ties as "a normal and right thing" in his visit to Poland last year, but he insisted that such relations needed to be "credible" to the Polish people.

Vatican officials said he meant that the government had to gain a large measure of popular respect and support before the Vatican could extend its recognition.

In Hungary, too, the Vatican's approach now is "to look at the facts rather than the good intentions," a Hungarian official said. This month a Hungarian delegation began the first direct talks with the Vatican over a proposed papal visit.

ATTENTION

overseas Americans
Write-in Ballot for US elections.

For the first time, Americans wishing to vote by absentee ballot in the Federal elections who have not yet received their absentee ballot from their local election officials may obtain special Write-in Ballots at any US consulate.

The Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot is intended to prevent disenfranchisement of duly registered voters who have made a timely request for an absentee ballot and simply failed to receive it on time.

It may be used by Americans outside the US who have properly requested an absentee ballot in their home state and whose absentee ballot request was received by local election officials at least 30 days before the November 8th elections.

In order to be counted, the write-in ballots must also meet local requirements and deadlines, which vary from state to state. For further information, contact the voting officers located at any American consulate.

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Rescue Ships Near Whales Trapped in Ice

The Associated Press
BARROW, Alaska — Soviet and American rescue teams appeared close Wednesday to opening a path to the open sea for two migrating California gray whales trapped by Arctic ice.

As two Soviet icebreaking ships cut through an ice ridge blocking the whales' path, the Americans backed breathing holes for the whales, moving in the direction of the Soviet ships.

The rescue coordinator, Ron Morris of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said the whales could be free by late Wednesday if all went well.

The whales "are acting in a very chaotic manner, almost like they can sense freedom," said Sergeant Ian Robertson, spokesman for the Alaska National Guard. At first light Wednesday, the Soviet icebreakers were a half-mile (800 meters) from the line of breathing holes being cut by the Americans, he said.

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Limit the Use of Spanish

would lead to the elimination of Spanish from the curriculum of government schools and from new available on documents to state...



PRESSURE TO ARREST CHUN — Campaigners collecting signatures in Seoul on Wednesday to demand the arrest of former President Chun Doo Hwan and his wife for corruption.

ASIAN TOPICS

Hong Kong Initiative Is Signaled by Beijing
A Hong Kong daily newspaper that often reflects Beijing's views, Wen Wei Po, says that after 1997, when sovereignty over the territory will pass from Britain to China, Hong Kong will be able to regulate entry from the Chinese mainland.

Around Asia
In the devastation that followed World War II, Japan's school lunch program amounted to a skimpy glass of American powdered milk for each child. Today, The Washington Post reports from Tokyo, school lunches are calculated to provide the exact number of calories, percentage of fat and grams of vitamins needed for a well-balanced meal.

Daily quoted a senior official in the State Land Administration as saying, Only 10 percent of China's land is arable, and large chunks of that disappear every year to industrial expansion. In 1985, 2.47 million acres (nearly 1 million hectares) were lost. The Land Administration says China now has 312.7 million acres of arable land.

South Korean farmers protested a plunge in red pepper prices by dumping more than seven tons of it in the streets of Seoul. Spokesmen for the protesters said a recent government decision to liberalize cigarette imports had caused a pepper glut because farmers, denied permits to grow tobacco, were instead raising peppers, an important ingredient of Korean food.

U.S. Is Extending Long Arm of Law
Marcos Case Reflects a Tendency To Prosecute Overseas Offenders

By Ruth Marcus
WASHINGTON — The criminal prosecution on racketeering charges of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president of the Philippines, reflects the increasingly international reach of U.S. criminal law, according to Justice Department officials and experts in international law.

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fighter on the Ideology
The United States' foreign policy is being shaped by a new ideology, one that is more concerned with the economic interests of the United States than with the promotion of democracy and human rights.

China will restrict further industrial expansion in agricultural areas to halt a loss of arable land that threatens the country's ability to feed itself, the official China

President Suharto of Indonesia has won an award from the U.S.-based Population Institute for Jakarta's family planning policy, the official Antara news agency has announced.

Justice Department officials, sensitive to the foreign policy concerns of prosecuting a former foreign leader for actions he took in office, emphasize the second prong of the indictment: that Mr. Marcos's allegedly illegal activities continued after he arrived in the United States.

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Table with columns: Country, Currency, Toll-Free Telephone Number, 12 months (US\$ free issue), One-Year Savings, 6 months (US\$ free issue), 3 months (US\$ free issue).

Manila Will Charge Marcos
MANILA — The government plans to file at least 100 criminal cases against the country's deposed ruler, Ferdinand E. Marcos, accusing him of siphoning public money into secret bank accounts in Switzerland, Solicitor-General Francisco Chavez said Wednesday.

144 Rescued in Sinking Of Philippine Ferry

MANILA — At least 144 people have been rescued from a cluster of islands in the Visayan Sea where a ferry carrying almost 500 people sank in a typhoon, shipping officials said Wednesday.

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Rescue Ships Near Whales Trapped in Ice
A fleet of icebreakers and rescue ships is working to free a group of whales trapped in a thick layer of ice in the North Atlantic.

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SCIENCE

Tracking How Cholesterol Threatens Heart

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leading heart scientists believe they have discovered the crucial early steps by which cholesterol in the blood can initiate the formation of the artery-clogging plaques that cause most heart attacks.

A theory based on recent animal and laboratory findings provides what experts call the most convincing explanation yet of how cholesterol can become trapped in arterial walls and, in a series of chemical changes, produce fatty streaks and then plaque.

When plaques build up inside the coronary arteries, the flow of oxygen-rich blood to the heart can be impeded, causing chest pain and leaving the patient vulnerable to blockage by a blood clot and thus a life-threatening heart attack.

If the theory is correct, it may be possible to prevent arterial clogging with drugs that interfere with the first damaging chemical changes, researchers believe.

In laboratory studies and experiments with a type of rabbit that develops human-like heart disease, researchers have found that cholesterol carried in low-density lipoproteins must undergo oxidation, in effect becoming rancid, before it can accumulate in artery walls. A variety of substances can prevent the oxidation of cholesterol, including a drug that has slowed the development of heart disease in rabbits.

THE finding "is an important new lead," said Dr. Michael S. Brown of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. Dr. Brown, who with his colleague Dr. Joseph L. Goldstein, won a Nobel prize in 1985 for his work on the ways cells take up low-density lipoproteins. "Even though I'm very enthusiastic, it is still in the early stages of development," Dr. Brown said.

Encouraged by the findings, "dozens of labs are starting to look in people" for evidence that cholesterol must be oxidized to initiate plaques and that plaques can be prevented if oxidation can be blocked, said Dr. Guy M. Chisolm of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a leading heart institute.

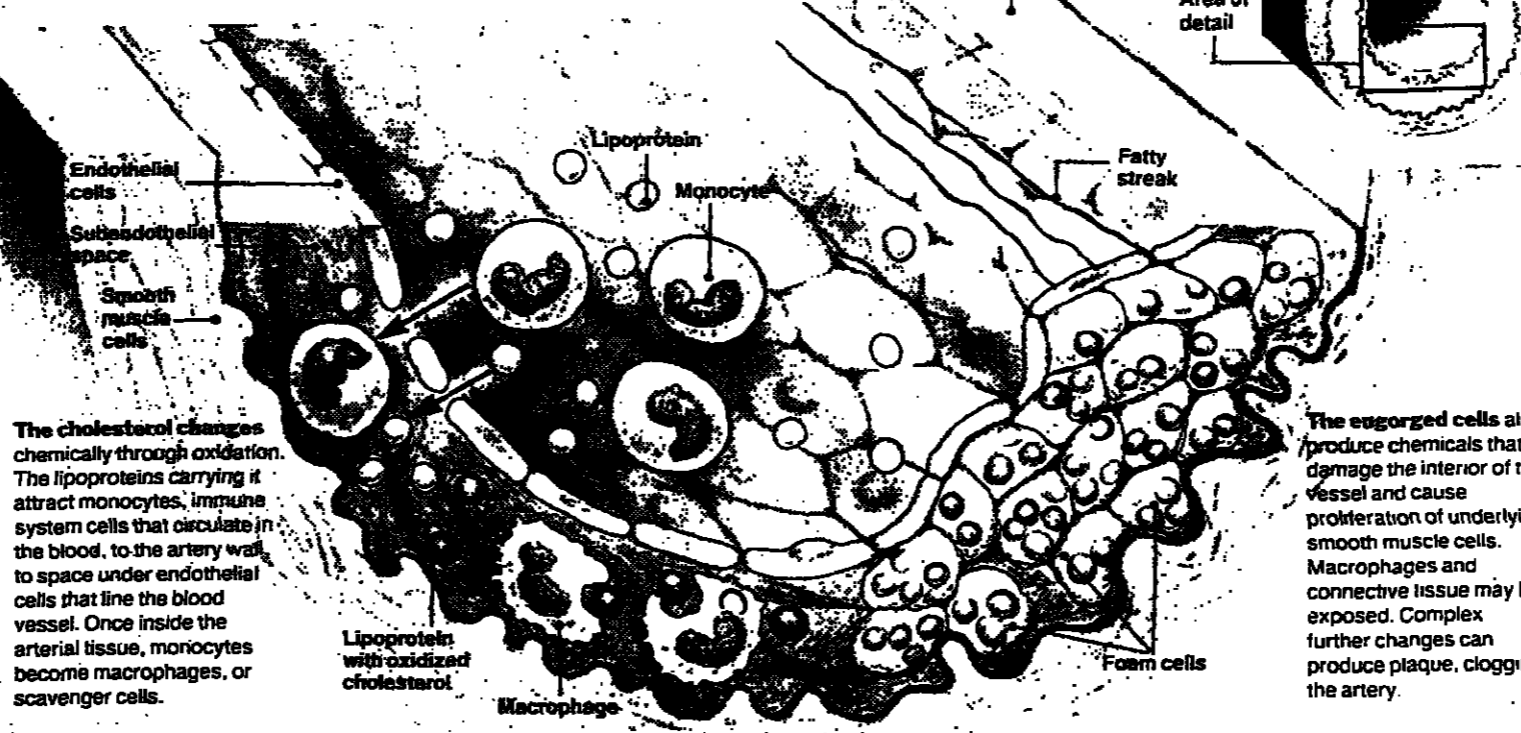
Cholesterol is carried in the blood by two types of proteins. The dangerous type, low-density lipoproteins, carry cholesterol to blood vessel walls, where it can accumulate and lead to the growth of plaque. The other type, high-density lipoproteins, carry cholesterol away from the vessels and are thought to protect against heart disease.

The largest of the studies of humans involves hundreds of people in Sweden with high levels of low-density lipoproteins that make them extremely susceptible to heart disease. The study should establish whether blocking the chemical alteration of cholesterol prevents atherosclerosis, or the clogging of arteries. Results are expected in about three years.

According to the theory, cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins enters artery walls from the bloodstream and is chemically modified. The oxidized cholesterol attracts monocytes, a type of immune-system cell. These cells are trapped in the artery wall, where they are transformed into macrophages, or scavenger cells. The macrophages

The Clogging of an Artery

According to a new theory, arterial blockage that can lead to a heart attack begins when cholesterol, carried by low-density lipoproteins in the blood, is trapped in the artery wall.



The cholesterol changes chemically through oxidation. The lipoproteins carrying it attract monocytes, immune system cells that circulate in the blood, to the artery wall to space under endothelial cells that line the blood vessel. Once inside the arterial tissue, monocytes become macrophages, or scavenger cells.

The macrophages consume the altered lipoproteins at an accelerated rate. The cholesterol-engorged macrophages are called foam cells.

The engorged cells also produce chemicals that damage the interior of the vessel and cause proliferation of underlying smooth muscle cells. Macrophages and connective tissue may be exposed. Complex further changes can produce plaque, clogging the artery.

Foam cells cluster under the endothelial cells, forming a bulge in the artery wall and causing the fatty streaks that are the first sign of artery damage.

Alan Greig, source: Dr. Daniel Steinberg

ingest and fill up with the rancid cholesterol, causing bulging lesions in the arterial wall known as fatty streaks. These streaks are the first sign of atherosclerosis.

The cholesterol-filled macrophages secrete substances that damage the artery walls and also cause other underlying cells to proliferate, narrowing the artery more and causing a plaque to form. The result is a blocked artery.

The discovery that cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins must be modified to cause heart disease grew out of researchers' efforts to unravel a longstanding mystery. They had noticed that the clogging of coronary arteries began when macrophages crawled into the surface layer of an artery and became filled with this cholesterol.

Researchers reasoned that, if macrophages were to fill up with cholesterol, they must engulf the

cholesterol-carrying low-density lipoproteins. But they found that, when they added low-density lipoproteins to macrophages in laboratory experiments, the macrophages disintegrated the fatty substance. Why then did they ingest cholesterol when they were in arteries?

It also was unclear why the macrophages became so engorged. Dr. Brown and Dr. Goldstein discovered that cells use a protein on their surface, called a receptor, to take up low-density lipoproteins. This receptor grabs the lipoproteins and then carries them inside the cell. Yet, Dr. Brown said, "once a cell begins to take up cholesterol, it turns off its receptors," making it unable to absorb more cholesterol.

To add to the confusion, patients with an inherited disease that causes seriously clogged arteries at an early age, totally lack receptors

for low-density lipoproteins, allowing their blood to be filled with the lipoproteins.

Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Brown began experimenting with different chemical alterations and found one, acetylation, that worked.

But, said Dr. Daniel Steinberg of the University of California in San Diego, "there is no evidence that acetylated low-density lipoproteins can be made by the body."

Then Dr. Steinberg and his colleagues found that they could also alter low-density lipoproteins by oxidizing them, a process that makes the fatty cholesterol rancid. Oxidized low-density lipoproteins were taken up by macrophages in laboratory experiments.

Recently, Dr. Thomas E. Carew of the University of California in San Diego, Dr. Steinberg and their colleagues tested the oxidation hypothesis in a strain of rabbits highly prone to atherosclerosis. To do

U.S. Medical Group Urges Cholesterol Tests for Children

By Jane Brody

NEW YORK — A major effort to stem heart disease at its childhood origins, pediatricians in the United States are expected to begin testing millions of children for high cholesterol levels.

The campaign was launched last week when the American Academy of Pediatrics urged physicians to test cholesterol levels in all children 2 years and older who have a family history of high cholesterol or premature heart attack.

Those children found to have high cholesterol levels — 176 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood serum or higher — should be counseled on their diet by nutrition specialists, the academy said, in a policy formulated by its nutrition committee.

Studies indicate that one-quarter to one-third of American children are above that level, and most of those are in families with a history of cholesterol or heart problems. Public health experts consider 140 to 150 milligrams to be a desirable cholesterol level in children.

The policy comes amid mounting evidence that cholesterol levels in childhood are the most important predictor of adult cholesterol levels, which, when too high, are a major cause of heart attacks.

In previous policy statements, the academy has shied away from recommending dietary changes in children for fear that they may compromise growth.

The committee's concerns were supported by the finding last year in suburban New York of growth retardation in seven infants whose parents, all affluent and well-educated, had deliberately provided a diet so low in fat that the children consumed insufficient calories to sustain normal growth.

No group recommends reducing fat or cholesterol intake in children under 2 years of age, since they are more likely than older children to become malnourished on a low-fat diet.

Although there is still no proof that lowering blood cholesterol levels in children will help prevent heart disease in adulthood, a study published last month in the journal Pediatrics showed that among 2,446 children followed from childhood to young adulthood, cholesterol levels early in life outweighed other risk factors in determining cholesterol levels later in life.

Does the Earth Orbit the Sun? Many Americans Don't Know

CHICAGO — Nearly 450 years after Copernicus postulated that Earth revolves around the sun, millions of Americans think otherwise, suggests a poll taken for the National Science Foundation that found vast numbers of adults "scientifically illiterate."

Many Americans also mistakenly believe that laser beams are focused sound waves and that atoms are smaller than electrons, said Jon Miller, director of the Public Opinion Laboratory at Northern Illinois University in De Kalb, Illinois, who conducted the nationwide survey for the foundation. "The results show that, on very basic ideas, vast numbers of Americans are scientifically illiterate," Mr. Miller said. "It's a fairly dire situation."

In a July telephone survey, 2,041 adults 18 or older were asked about 75 questions on basic science, Mr. Miller said. The survey had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Asked whether Earth goes around the sun or the sun around Earth, 21 percent replied incorrectly. Seven percent said they did not know. In the early 16th century, the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus laid the foundation for modern astronomy with his heliocentric theory of planetary motion in which the planets revolved around a motionless sun. Forty-five percent correctly said it was Earth for Earth to orbit the sun, but 17 percent said one day, 2 percent said one month and 9 percent did not know.

The results have not been fully tabulated, but it appears that 93 percent to 95 percent would have to be considered scientifically illiterate, lacking fundamental knowledge of scientific vocabulary, methodology and an understanding of scientific progress on the world, said Mr. Miller. The group's 1985 survey also found a 55 percent illiteracy rate.

The results indicate many Americans have little idea of what presidential candidates are talking about when they list issues such as the Strategic Defense Initiative, acid rain and the greenhouse effect, he said.

Dr. Leon Lederman, who last week was named co-winner of the 1988 Nobel prize for physics and is director of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, called the latest findings "pretty devastating."

"How you can preserve democracy when the world is increasingly more complex scientifically and technologically, and people are increasingly more ignorant of the issues?" said Dr. Lederman.

On other questions, the survey found that 43 percent said correctly that electrons, which are components of atoms, are smaller than atoms and 37 percent had no idea. Asked if lasers — an essential

component of the proposed Star Wars defense system — work by focusing sound waves, 36 percent correctly answered the statement was false. Twenty-nine percent thought it was true and 35 percent did not know. Lasers work by focusing light waves. In fact, the name stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Of those surveyed, 76 percent answered correctly that light travels faster than sound. Nineteen percent mistakenly thought sound moves faster.

Mr. Miller said that some of the responses indicate the lack of scientific knowledge could present practical problems. For example, 63 percent said incorrectly that antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria. So if a doctor tells a patient he has a virus and the patient has an antibiotic, he is liable to take it, said Mr. Miller. Antibiotics do not kill viruses.

Mr. Miller said the great majority of high school graduates have not had a day's instruction in algebra, physics or chemistry. "It's important to turn that around," he said.

IN BRIEF

Second Caesarean Birth Discouraged
WASHINGTON (AP) — Guidelines issued on Wednesday by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists say women who have had babies delivered by Caesarean section should be encouraged to have later children by normal, vaginal birth.

Dr. Mary Jo O'Sullivan, a member of an ACOG panel that developed the guidelines, said a pregnant woman who has had an earlier child by Caesarean section "should be encouraged to attempt labor in her current pregnancy" instead of routinely undergoing a second surgical delivery.

Dr. O'Sullivan said that, if the new guidelines are accepted by U.S. hospitals, they will go a long way toward ending the "nurse a C-section" tradition that has guided obstetric practice since 1916.

Mount St. Helens Quiet for 2 Years
NEW YORK (NYT) — Mount St. Helens completed its second year without any "significant volcanic activity," the U.S. Geological Survey reported. This is the longest period of quiescence since the volcano in Washington state blew off its top on May 18, 1980, causing 60 deaths.

Before that, the volcano had been dormant for more than a century. The volcano's last period of eruptions, from 1800 to 1857, was broken by quiet periods, some lasting more than a year, followed by renewed volcanic activity. Don Swanson, the scientist in charge of the geological survey's volcano observatory at nearby Vancouver, Canada, said Mount St. Helens could still erupt "at any time."

Antibiotics Are Losing Their Punch
LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Bacteria with "jumping genes" are winning their battle against antibiotics, forcing researchers to find new treatment strategies for such widespread diseases as meningitis, ear infections and some strains of gonorrhea.

"There are certain parts of the United States — mostly on the two coasts — where resistance to penicillin and other common drugs are more likely to be found," Clyde Thornberry of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology meeting.

The bacteria are so "smart" that they have developed defense mechanisms against antibiotics and cannot be killed by the usual drugs used to treat such diseases as meningitis, ear infections and strains of gonorrhea that have reached epidemic proportions in parts of the United States.

Synthetic Diamond Race Under Way
NEW YORK (NYT) — As part of an international race to develop new ways to make synthetic diamonds, manufacturers have begun to coat objects as diverse as drills and dentures with synthetic diamond films.

A research group at Pennsylvania State University recently made synthetic diamonds using a common oxyacetylene welding torch. Dr. James E. Butler of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington reported this month that he had made synthetic diamonds from sewer gas. Earlier this year, Dr. Yoichi Hirose of the Nippon Institute of Technology in Sakuma, Japan, created diamonds from sake, and the General Electric Co. duplicated the feat using whiskey.

THE WAY YOU SEE EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE.

From the outside, Europe can be seen simply as an emerging political entity (see fig. 1). But as most businessmen know, on the inside it's a vibrant economic community packed with places generating a lot of business (see fig. 2). So if you fly for business we think you should fly with people who fly for the businessman: Air France. With 94 destinations in Europe alone we not only regularly go where everybody else does, but also to places nobody gives a second thought to, until they have to go there. In fact, we fly to more cities in Europe than any other airline. And if that isn't enough incentive for you to fly with us, fly with us for our service. You'll find that it also rates a few stars.

THE FINE ART OF FLYING
AIR FRANCE

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for NYSE No, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo with text 'Via The Associated Press'

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Adv. Declined, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Adv. Declined, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, -Savt.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Adv. Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks End Slightly Lower

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Wednesday in active trading as Wall Street digested the latest government economic figures and returned its focus to takeover-related issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.02 points on Tuesday, fell 8.18 points to close at 2,165.18. The average was down about 15 points shortly after the opening bell.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Chg.

AMETEK advertisement for blood pressure monitors with text 'Blood pressure monitors... incorporate Ametek's silicon chip technology...' and an anatomical diagram.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Chg.

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BUSINESS TRAVEL/1988

Finding Excuses To Add Pleasure

By Roger Collis

COMBINING business with pleasure always reminds me of the French custom near the end of a meal of asking for a little cheese to finish off the wine, followed, of course, by more wine to finish off the cheese.

You don't have to look very far for an excuse these days to build a vacation on the back of a business trip. Or vice versa. Hotel chains and individual properties, airlines and tour operators are undermining the puritan work ethic with a smorgasbord of special offers, ranging from half-price hotel rooms to elaborately packaged weekends and mini-vacations, insidiously favoring double occupancy; two can often stay for the price of one.

Clearly, the top priority for most business travelers is getting there and back as quickly and comfortably as they can. But more and more people are taking pains to stop over somewhere, or make a side-trip, for two to three days on say a fortnight of business travel.

The Economist Intelligence Unit reports in "International Business Travel 1988" that there is a trend toward combining vacation with business. This is especially true for Americans who are taking shorter breaks more often.

How to rationalize this is up to you. In any case, on a multi-destination trip you should allow a day or two as a buffer for rest and rescheduling, especially before vital appointments in a new time zone.

According to a recent survey by American Express, more than 25 percent of U.S. visitors to Europe went purely on business and 19 percent combined business and pleasure.

Of those who went strictly on business, about half took part in some active pleasure and leisure activity and a quarter extended their trip to take a short vacation.

American Express has identified these people as "business extenders" — a niche market potentially worth around \$300 million a year. Typically, they are 40 years of age or older, self-employed or corporate executives, know the area well, make four to five visits a year, and take off the middle weekend or add two or three days to either end of a 10-day trip to indulge hobbies and

interests. According to the American Express study, typical extenders see the business side of a trip as pressured, but also as an opportunity for new experiences. While non-extenders want to get trips over as soon as possible, extenders will plan a physical change as a means of switching mental gears. They may leave their bags and business clothes in a locker at the airport, move to another hotel or maybe fly to a neighboring country.

Money is not a main consideration, but extenders want assurance that the extension will be affordable. They distrust travel agents as a source of good ideas; they want to be independent, seek inside information on new and unexpected places and events but are willing to buy leisure packages, providing they fit.

They know that they have to plan in advance because of long-haul travel and commitments at home. But the ideal extension is often described as a "kind of planned surprise getaway." The paradox is that careful preparation can lead to impromptu discoveries.

Successful business extension requires both a strategic and a tactical approach. Look after long-haul trips, and side-trips will take care of themselves. Local lore can be picked up either before leaving or after arrival.

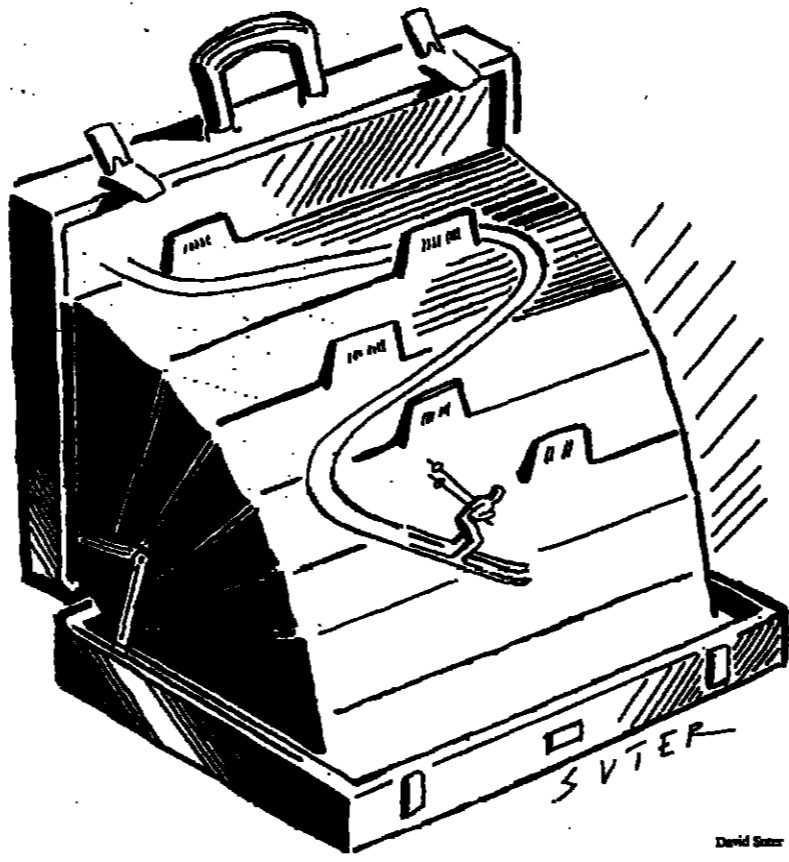
First, plan your long-haul itinerary for opportunistic stopovers. You can do it at little extra cost by exploiting IATA rules which enable you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points for a modest surcharge.

For example, if you are traveling from New York to Athens, you could stop in two cities, say Paris and Copenhagen, for about \$50 more than the point-to-point fare.

The one-way, point-to-point fare from London to Tokyo is \$1,024, whereas the fare allowing unlimited stopovers within the mileage allowance is \$1,834. You might want a point-to-point on the way out and several stopovers coming back.

Traveling between Europe and Australia, you may choose to stop at Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi, the Maldives Islands, Colombo, Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong or Manila.

Between South Africa and Australia, you could stop at Mauritius, or the Canaries if



Europe Takes Steps To Decongest the Sky

By Barry James

PARIS — After a summer of serious delays for millions of air passengers in Europe and with the prospect of more to come next year, European transport ministers have for the first time agreed on a package of measures to cope with the problem of overcrowding in the skies.

Ministers from the 22 nations of the European Civil Aviation Conference met at Frankfurt Airport last week to seek ways of increasing the capacity of the air transport system and making better use of the facilities and staff already available.

It was the first time in the 33-year history of the conference, a subsidiary of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal, that such a high-level meeting had been held.

It demonstrated, according to officials of the Paris-based organization, the extent of concern about crowding in the air lanes, with civil air transport growing at a much faster rate than anyone had predicted a few years ago.

The growth has been about 10 percent this year over last, with some countries reporting increases of up to 20 percent. A similar rate of growth is predicted for next summer — a rate that if continued will lead to a doubling of air traffic within five years.

The most important measure adopted by the ministers was an agreement to put the management of air traffic flows under a central authority.

The ministers called on Eurocontrol, the Brussels-based air traffic control body, to define by next summer what is needed, how much it will cost and how quickly it can be done. The action could lead to a substantial increase in the responsibilities of Eurocontrol, a nine-nation organization that because of national jealousies able to fulfill its potential as the coordinating body for European air space management.

At present, Eurocontrol operates only one control tower, at Maastricht in the Netherlands, but has a large training establishment in Luxembourg and is responsible for collecting data about air traffic and making projections about market growth. The member countries are Belgium, Britain, France, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and West Germany. Italy has announced its intention to join, and the ministers encouraged other countries to do likewise.

As an initial step, the control centers in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and Madrid will become a single unit for the purposes of controlling the international flow of aircraft.

What this means, essentially, is that next summer

they will be linked by a telephone hot line to enable traffic controllers more easily to seek clearance for aircraft to enter another country's air space and land at the other end. Without such clearance, an aircraft is not allowed to take off, a reason for some of the most serious delays over the past couple of summers.

It may seem extraordinary that such clearance is not available automatically over inter-linked computer systems, as it is in the United States. But European countries have bought a hodgepodge of computer hardware and software that they are un-

A hot line will link controllers in major cities.

able to use in an integrated fashion, even if they had the political will to do so.

The transport ministers called for the eventual development of a "common air traffic control concept." In principle this means that governments must bear harmonization with other European countries in mind when ordering equipment and drawing up operational plans in future.

The ministers agreed to intensify cooperation between civil and military authorities to enable commercial aircraft in periods of peak traffic to use the airspace reserved for military flying.

They also agreed that as a general rule, commercial scheduled and charter flights should be given priority at busy airports and in the air lanes over private fliers.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said the Frankfurt decision went a considerable way to meeting its demands for improved air traffic control in the short term.

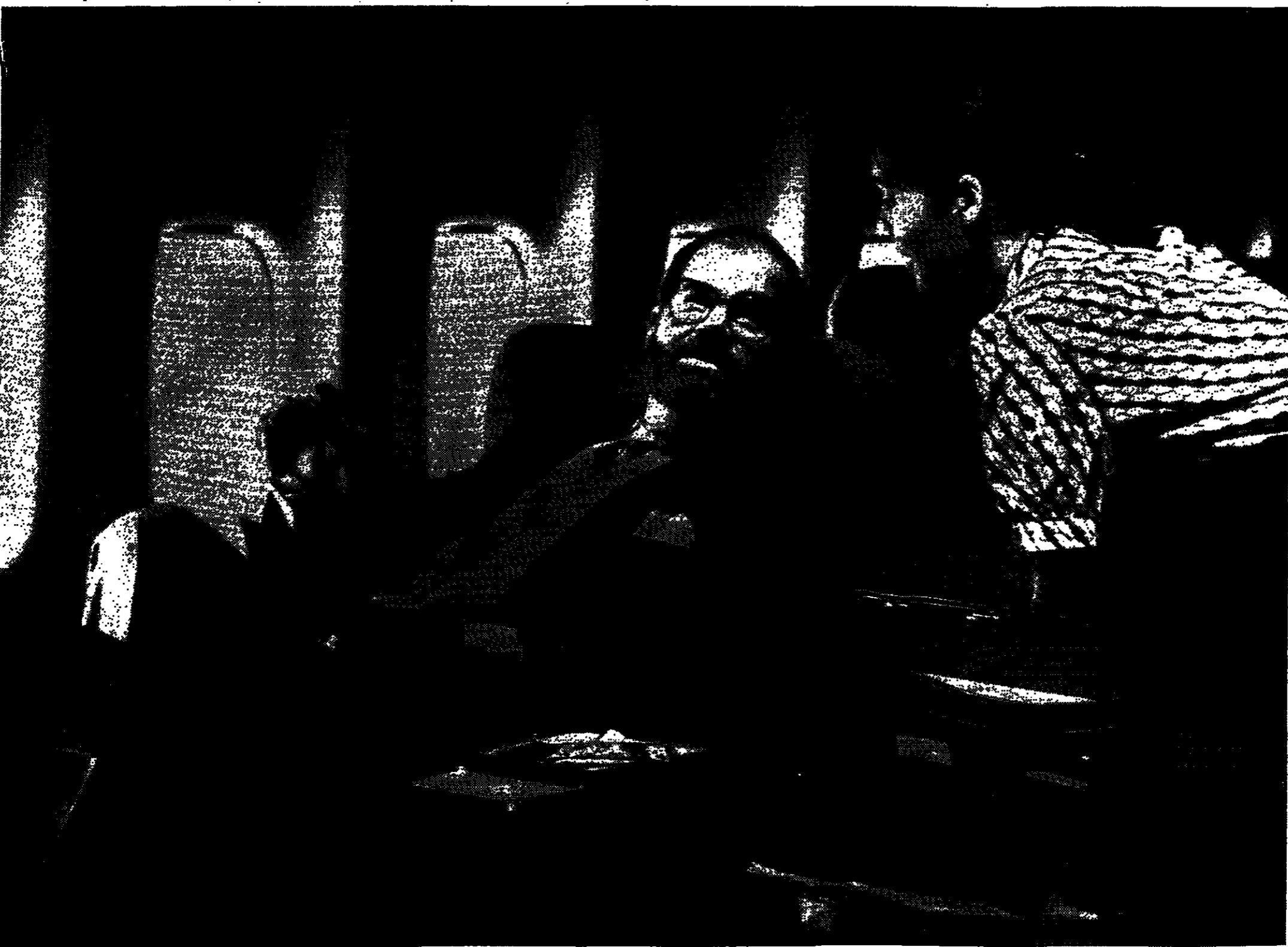
The spokesman, David Kyd, said the association was particularly encouraged by the decision to operate five of the most important air traffic control centers in Europe as a single unit.

But Mr. Kyd expressed disappointment that the ministers had not accepted a proposal by the association to allow landings during night crew hours by quieter new aircraft, such as the Airbus or the Boeing 757 or 767.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the *International Herald Tribune*.

Continued on page 12

The Swire Group Ltd.



Cathay Pacific gratefully acknowledges the participation of Mr Burke McKinney, Regional Marketing Manager of a major worldwide company, in testing the New Marco Polo Business Class.

THE NEW MARCO POLO BUSINESS CLASS

BUILT TO HELP THE CORPORATE BODY ARRIVE

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Mr McKinney flies over 100,000 miles each year, and as a frequent-traveller, he was an ideal candidate.

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All these improvements met with his approval. But one thing pleased him more than anything else.

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Relative Bargains in Japan ■ Time vs. Money

Tokyo Rates: A Financial Endurance Test

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Did you hear the one about the traveling salesman who took a \$200 taxi-ride into town from the airport, ordered a \$50 club sandwich from hotel room service, then went to a little bar where a hostess served him a few drinks and a bill totaling \$400, all before jet-lag set in?

Not such tall tales about business travelers to Japan still abound, but the days of innocence are over. Most are aware that Tokyo is the world's most exorbitant city. After three years of endaka, the high yen, the world's leading most expensive city is still heading firmly upward on The New York Times graph that compares costs in the world's major cities.

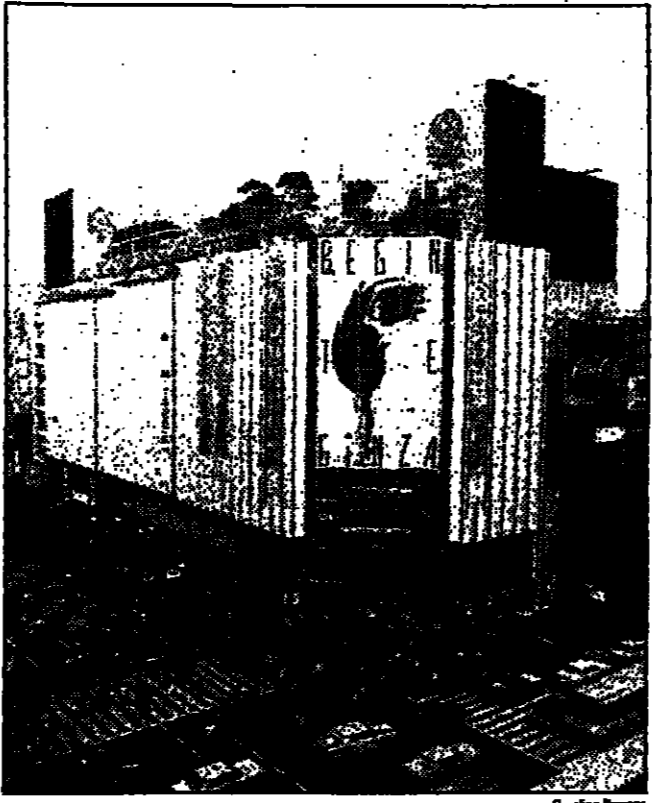
Everyone who travels realizes that doing business in Japan is an endurance test that tries the stamina of the wallet as well as the body. Even businessmen from blue-chip companies where travel remains comfortable, if less luxurious than in pre-endaka days, are cautious about keeping expenses reasonable.

The representatives of medium- and small-sized companies scouting the Japanese market, have four good sources of information — the U.S. Embassy, the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, the professional associations of industries and private consultants with expertise in Japanese business.

The first problem after getting to Japan is finding an affordable hotel room. Those in the deluxe category average \$200 per night for a standard room. But as Mark Hardiman, General Motors Overseas Corporation liaison manager, said: "There are perfectly good hotels at significantly better prices than those at the Okura or Imperial. One definite trend of GM and other big companies is to negotiate reduced rates at hotels. We also use American and European travel agents for airline discounts to Tokyo."

A brief survey of hotels and major airlines serving Japan indicates that they are not lowering prices to get the business trade. However, independent travel agents in Japan, Europe and the United States are able to get discounts for individuals as well as companies like General Motors.

The three major carriers serving Japan, Japan Air Lines, United and Northwest all have money stretching programs for the frequent traveler. JAL's Room & Rail, in conjunction with the Japan RAILPASS, offers hotel coupons with discounts up to 50 percent at more than 100 hotels and inns throughout the country if the ticket is purchased abroad.



The Ginza shopping district in Tokyo.

high-yen diet, eating *tofu* and nothing else," according to John P. Stern, executive director of the U.S. Electronics Industry, Japan office.

He is blunt about the disadvantages of the cheap dollar-high yen. "The United States policy of increasing the value of the yen is the biggest obstacle to market penetration for many companies," he said.

Mr. Stern's office represents the vast American electronics industry which has already more than 370 company offices in Japan. But since 1985, when three to five companies were setting up subsidiaries each month, "the torrent has slowed to a trickle," with few new offices being established.

"There is nothing we can do to make Japan less expensive," Mr. Stern admitted. "We can make available some hints on economizing. We are an information source, here to encourage exports of U.S. electronic products to Japan."

Mr. Stern's hints to keep costs under control consist of good advice for all business travelers. They hinge on the expensive rates of long-distance telephoning, the widely varying prices for courier services and the inescapable expense of the hotel room.

First, he suggested, work out with the head office some means of communication that does not involve long telephone calls or excessive use of facsimiles. Shop around for courier services.

Learn to use a personal computer with a pocket switch network like the *lap-top*. Call several hotels for rates. A major hotel in Shin-

juku, which is only 10 to 15 minutes by subway from most sections of Tokyo, may be \$100 a night cheaper than the luxury hotel.

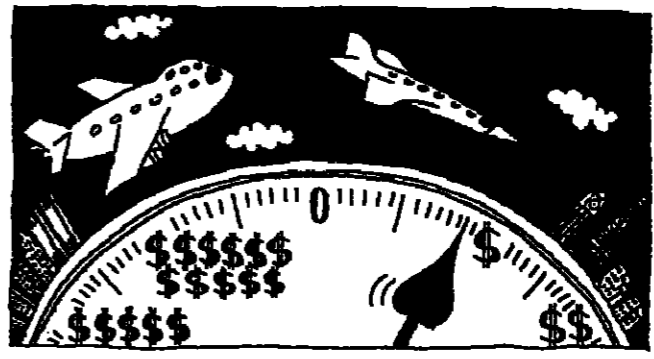
For the company that plans to open an office in Japan, the association will suggest reliable private consulting firms, office furniture suppliers, stores that sell used office machines and executive centers with fully equipped offices ready to rent. He wants the company not to attempt to enter the market "on the cheap. One of the major causes of failure in Japan is an inadequate budget."

William M. Thaler, a prime example of a successful American businessman in Japan, has opened a new consulting agency to help newcomers tackle the market. Mr. Thaler has represented U.S. and European companies in Japan since 1952. He retired in 1986 as president of Thyssen Nippon; in 1987 he started Incubator International and became the representative for the state of North Dakota.

Mr. Thaler is both realistic and optimistic about the eventual success of new companies in Japan. Like John Stern, he believes that they will not "get very far if they come on a shoestring," for it will take at least three years to establish themselves.

According to Mr. Thaler, those three years will cost the company up to \$2 million if it sets up a small office with a three-man Japanese staff and a resident expatriate from the head office.

CHRISTINE CHAPMAN is a journalist based in Tokyo.



By Flying Concorde, Executives Cut Costs

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — Although not generally thought of as a money saver, the supersonic Concorde may today be a case of more is less, given the lifestyle of certain international executives.

This rests on the assumption that the three-and-a-half-hour trans-Atlantic flight on Concorde is less tiring than a seven-hour one on a regular aircraft. Thus it is possible for executives to make one-day return trips to New York for a short meeting rather than staying the customary three days — the minimum time needed to remain alert for a one-day meeting if flying on a regular aircraft — with the accompanying expenses of hotels and food.

By flying Concorde from Lon-

don, the executive arrives at 9:30 A.M. at Kennedy International Airport, has a meeting at the airport (with free drinks in the Concorde lounge for clients) and takes Concorde back at 1:45 P.M. (with lunch on the plane). If the business meeting is in Manhattan, the executive can take a regular aircraft back in the evening.

"If you go on a regular aircraft, you lose half a day before and half a day later," said Catherine Schoeters, an executive with ATI Travel, the largest travel agency in Brussels. "If you consider that time is money, then look at prices of hotels in New York and the fact that you probably have to entertain for the time you are there, then you might even save money flying Concorde same-day return."

The British Airways Concorde fare from London to New York is £3,778 (\$6,649) compared to £2,880 for a first-class seat on a regular flight, a difference of £898. The Air France Concorde fare from Paris to New York return is 29,140 francs (\$4,777) compared to 23,920 francs for first class, a difference of 5,220 francs.

Top executives on expense account could easily spend the difference on hotels and food during a two-night stay in New York. Typically, a senior board member might stay in a one-bedroom suite at the Pierre Hotel which, in the standard price range, costs \$500 a night, and spend an average of \$250 on an alcohol-free business lunch for four at the Four Seasons and about \$200 for dinner for two at Arcadia, one of New York's top restaurants.

Some multinationals, with large operations on either side of the Atlantic, agree that Concorde's same-day returns are less tiring than same-day returns on a regular aircraft.

"We have no hesitation of using Concorde when the occasion demands it for senior executives. The same-day return is done quite frequently," said Derek Dewey, Leader, a spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries. "It's not so much money saving, but it increases efficiency and is less tiring than a conventional aircraft."

And getting there fast can mean the difference between signing and not signing an acquisition.

"If you want to match the speed of our U.S. competitors, I have to do it," said John Dewhurst, acquisitions manager for ICI in London.

SHERRY BUCHANAN writes the International Manager column for the International Herald Tribune.

Korea More than Seoul!



Korea opened its doors to the world for the 1988 Summer Olympics. And the doors are still wide open.

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Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices including NYSE, AMEX, and various international markets like London, Zurich, and Tokyo.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Open, Prev. Day.

(Continued) Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Open, Prev. Day.

Main table of stock prices with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Open, Prev. Day.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Wheat, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, and Corn.

Food

Table of Food futures prices for Pork-Centers, Coffee, Orange Juice, and Sugar.

Seasonal Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of Seasonal futures prices for Eurodollars, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen.

Grains

Table of Grains futures prices for Wheat, Soybean Meal, and Soybean Oil.

Metals

Table of Metals futures prices for Copper, Aluminum, and Silver.

Industrials

Table of Industrials futures prices for Lumber, Cotton, and Heating Oil.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including Dow Jones, NYSE, and S&P 500.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various raw materials.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various stock indices.

Financial

Table of Financial market data including Treasury bills and bonds.

Market Guide

Table of Market Guide listing various markets and their status.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table of AMEX Highs-Lows for various stock indices.

French Bank's Board Objects to Shareholder

PARIS — The board of Societe Generale, France's fourth-largest bank, said Wednesday that it opposed the 5.16 percent stake taken in it by the holding company of the former Compagnie Generale d'Electricite chairman, Georges Peberet.

Bond Said to Be Buying More Lornho Shares

LONDON — Shares in the British conglomerate, Lornho PLC, surged Wednesday with the Australian businessman, Alan Bond, seen by brokerage analysts as the likely ultimate buyer.

S&P 500 Index Options

Table of S&P 500 Index Options prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various goods.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various metals.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices.

Insider Trading Figure Gets 3-Year Sentence

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Stephen Wang, a former junior securities analyst who pleaded guilty to participating in the second-largest insider trading case in history, was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices.

Technology

IN THE IHT EVERY FRIDAY. ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS—WORLDWIDE

Large advertisement for 'Covered Bay' family names insurance policy, featuring a large image and text.

Nectar



TO COMPUTER EQUIPMENT TOSHIBA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1988

Page 15

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Leveraged Buyouts Keep Family Names in Business

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Not having an heir-apparent to take over a family-owned business can mean the death of the company. To fulfill their dynamic ambitions of keeping the family name and the business alive, European company owners have discovered the leveraged buyout.

In Britain, such buyouts have increased dramatically during the past five years.

IN APRIL, the Darty family initiated one of the largest management buyouts ever in France at 7.1 billion francs (\$1.5 billion), giving managers and employees control of 51 percent of the company.

Ford Has Record Net Profit

Overseas Sales Are Driving Force

By John Holusha

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co., continuing a string of financial successes, reported Wednesday that it had record net income for the third quarter of \$866 million, or \$1.78 a share, up 22 percent from \$703 million, or \$1.38 a share, in the same quarter last year.

Businessmen Are Reeling in Peru

A Plastic Maker In 'Shock' Over Economic Woes

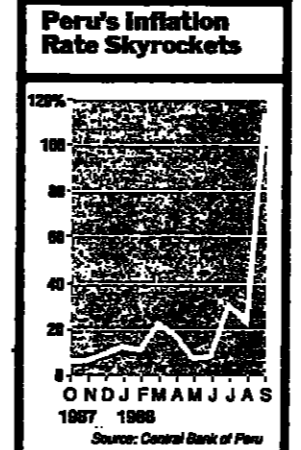
By Alan Riding

LIMA — For Hans Traver, the peril of making plastic goods in Peru have included the hostility of a leftist military regime, a flood of cheap products from foreign competitors and a 38-caliber bullet that terrorists shot into his jaw.



Hans Traver, who has faced many a peril in 25 years in Peru.

worse than it was in 1983, when gross domestic product shrank by 13 percent. The government of President Alan Garcia Perez is at the center of the crisis because it primed a boom in consumer spending in 1986 and 1987 by printing new money and using up reserves of hard currency.



Peru's Inflation Rate Skyrockets

Merger to Form Giant European Packaging Firm

By Warren Getler

LONDON — In what is believed to be the biggest merger of British and French companies, Britain's MB Group PLC said Wednesday that it had agreed to a cash and stock swap with CGIP SA to create a packaging group with sales of more than \$2 billion (\$3.5 billion).

The 'Other' Drug War: U.S. Agents Follow Trail of Traffickers' Profits

By John Meehan

MIAMI — Ramon Milan-Rodriguez is something of a legend to law-enforcement authorities in southern Florida. The 36-year-old Cuban-born American maintained a respectable accounting practice and even served on the boards of several Miami banks and companies.

After years of unsuccessfully trying to curb the drug trade through ever-tighter seizures of cocaine, heroin and marijuana, U.S. authorities are placing increasing emphasis on identifying and seizing the proceeds of the narcotics industry.

Various government agencies have attempted to study money laundering in recent years. Investigators often rely on currency reports of regional Federal Reserve banks for clues on where laundering is occurring.

The flow of drug money through the U.S. economy and beyond remains largely a mystery. Illegal money mingles easily with legal funds, and it is lost easily in the high-tech world of international finance.

While there are no exact figures on the size of the illicit drug industry in the United States, it is estimated that Americans spend \$80 billion to \$120 billion a year on drugs, mostly on cocaine.

The profit margin would be the envy of any chief executive officer. Analysts estimate that Colombian drug producers repatriate about \$20 billion a year, making it a far more profitable enterprise than the combined efforts of the top five corporations in charge of enforcement.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for Eurocurrency deposits, US Treasury bills, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Bond Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, etc.

Nabisco and KKR Break Off Talks

Shearson Said to be Preparing a Rival Buyout Proposal

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco Inc. broke off buyout talks with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. on Wednesday, raising the possibility that the powerful investment firm might launch a hostile \$20.3 billion tender offer for the food and tobacco conglomerate.

After a meeting of outside directors here, RJR Nabisco's chief executive, F. Ross Johnson, said the group coalesced the proposal by Kohlberg Kravis was "not in the best interest of the company, its employees or the diverse communities it serves."

After trading resumed, RJR Nabisco stock initially fell, but ended unchanged at \$85. Several arbitrageurs said the stock's initial drop might have been unwell a formal buyout offer for the group soon.

Advertisement for Falcon-900 executive jet service, featuring an image of the aircraft and contact information.

Advertisement for Republic Clearing Corporation, offering futures and options services.

Large advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and text describing the brand's history and design.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Ask. Includes sections for Dollars and various international issuers like Citicorp, Citibank, etc.

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Republic National Bank of New York

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Condition
(In Thousands)

Financial statement table with columns: September 30, 1988, 1987. Rows include Assets, Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity, Total assets, etc.

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
Summary of Results
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

Table with columns: 1988, 1987. Rows include Income before extraordinary item, Net income (loss), Cash dividends declared, etc.

Results reflect a special provision for loan losses of \$100 million and losses of approximately \$64 million on marking to market or sales of certain outstandings in lesser developed countries.

SECOND EDITION
COMPLETELY REVISED
& UPDATED!

Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, patisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this second edition of her popular guide.



Photos © Peter Turnley.

"The Food Lover's Guide to Paris," in a completely revised and updated second edition, includes Patricia Wells' lively critical commentary, anecdotes, history and local lore. A great gift idea. Paperback, 384 pages, with photographs throughout. US\$14.95 plus postage: \$3 in Europe and \$6 outside Europe.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund
Weekly net asset value on
21-10-1988 U.S. \$36.77

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Person, Halding & Pierson NV.
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam,
Tel. +31-20-211888.

Weekly net asset value on
21-10-1988 U.S. \$219.31

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Person, Halding & Pierson NV.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam,
Tel. +31-20-211888.

Europe Growth Fund
Weekly net asset value on
21-10-1988 D.F. 48.12

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Person, Halding & Pierson NV.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam,
Tel. +31-20-211888.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct 26, 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, net asset value, and other financial data.

Herald Tribune

Book Division, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Please send me... copies of FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS at US\$14.95 each, plus postage...

Large advertisement for 'AVIEX' featuring a stylized logo and text: 'London's most successful... The Fund returns... Capital Growth... Strategic... Return... No risk... London Port'.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12	104	104	Astron	1.20	11.4	10	100	100	100	+
12	104	104	Astron	1.20	11.4	10	100	100	100	+
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12	104	104	Astron	1.20	11.4	10	100	100	100	+

Deutsche Marks
Japanese Yen
ECU
Listed Oct 26, 1988

Guaranteed Fund Launch

London Portfolio Guaranteed Company I Ltd. is an important new international investment fund offered by London Portfolio Services plc (LPS). The Fund is registered in Bermuda. Its objective is to achieve a high rate of return through trading international futures contracts.

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- **Strategic Investment** Futures funds are seen as an important complement to equity investment. A particular feature of these funds is the ability to make money on falling as well as rising markets. Many futures funds, for example, made excellent profits in the final quarter of 1987, which was so disastrous for equities. Through the international futures clearing broker, Cargill Investor Services Inc. (CIS), and the expertise of LPS in guaranteed funds, the new Fund offers highly professional access to this key investment sector.
- **Rigorous Selection of Trading Advisors** LPS and CIS have employed the OPTACIS™ program, a proprietary advanced computer system for the selection of futures investment advisors. While past performance is no guarantee of the future, OPTACIS™ has selected a combination of Trading Advisors showing an historical compounded average annual rate of return on a proforma basis of **+35.0%**
- **No Sales Charge** Substantially all investors' capital is put to work. Minimum investment \$30,000.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Firms Seeking Control of Wickes

SANTA MONICA, California — Wickes Cos. said that units of Blackstone Capital Partners LP and Wasserstein Perella Partners LP would be followed by a merger, in which the remaining Wickes shares would be converted into \$11.25 of liquidation preference preferred shares, giving the offer a value of \$560.5 million.

Wickes has 49.8 million shares outstanding. The company is a supplier of automotive and building products, and the world's largest maker of wall coverings.

Wickes said its board has approved the transaction proposed by WCI Holdings II Corp. and WCI Holdings Corp., the two new firms. Wasserstein Perella & Co., the



By DeLada/The New York Times

Units of an investment firm formed by Joseph Perella, left, and Bruce Wasserstein, leading U.S. mergers and acquisition specialists, have agreed to make a bid for control of Wickes Cos.

parent of Wasserstein Perella Partners, was formed early this year by Bruce Wasserstein and Joseph R. Perella, who left First Boston Corp. after becoming two of the top U.S. merger and acquisition specialists.

In July, Nomura Securities Inc., the world's largest securities firm, bought a 20 percent stake in Wasserstein Perella.

Blackstone Capital was formed in 1985 by Peter G. Peterson, a former U.S. secretary of commerce, and Stephen A. Schwarzman. Earlier this year, Blackstone hired David A. Stockman, who was budget director in the first term of the Reagan administration.

Wickes said WCI Holdings has received a letter of commitment from Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago to provide a margin facility for the tender offer.

Affiliates of Blackstone and Wasserstein Perella are to provide the remaining financing required for the offer, Wickes said.

It said the Blackstone group, Wasserstein Perella & Co. and First Boston Corp. would act as deal-makers for the tender offer.

Shoppers' Guide for Those With \$20 Billion to Spend On More Than a Cookie Co.

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Sure, a dollar doesn't buy what it used to. But \$20 billion?

On Monday, Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the investment banking firm, offered to pay \$20.3 billion to take over RJR Nabisco Inc., the conglomerate that makes Oreo cookies, Lifesavers and Camel cigarettes.

Since RJR Nabisco's management is considering an offer of its own, \$20.3 billion may not be enough. Which raises the question: If \$20.3 billion can't buy a cookie company, what is it good for? Well, it could:

- Cover the cost of every movie ticket bought in the United States in the last 40 years.
- Equal all the money held by Merrill Lynch, Salomon Brothers, Shearson Lehman Hutton, Dean Witter, Prudential Bache, Goldman Sachs, First Boston, Drexel Burnham Lambert, Bear Stearns, Paine Webber and Morgan Stanley.
- Buy every dress, blouse, women's suit and coat, and every men's suit, coat and piece of work apparel shipped in the United States in 1986.
- Match the combined fortunes of the six richest men in the United States (Sam Walton, \$6.7 billion; John Kluge, \$3.2 billion; H. Ross Perot, \$3 billion; S.I. and Donald Newhouse, \$5.2 billion; and Henry Lee Hillman, \$2.5 billion).
- Buy 225,988 median-priced houses (\$88,500 each). Assuming each home would be occupied by three persons, these houses would provide shelter for more than the entire population of North Dakota.
- Buy breakfast with Lloyd Bentsen for two million lobbyists.
- Send Dan Quayle to the University of Indiana law school for the next 6.8 million years.
- Buy 80 million vowels on "Wheel of Fortune."
- Pay for all of the junk mail sent in the United States in one year.
- Keep Congress in session for the next six years.
- Sponsor 80 million destitute children around the world for one year through various international charities.
- Wipe out the combined state and local government debt of Delaware, Wyoming, Indiana, Mississippi and Indiana.
- Buy all the cocaine purchased in the United States in 1985 (estimated street value).
- House 2 million criminals in prisons for a year.
- Rent every rent-a-car in the United States for the next three years.
- Buy all of the beer, wine and hard liquor shipped at wholesale last year, or buy one drink for five of every six bar or restaurant patrons for one year.
- Provide Bill Cosby with his 1987 income (\$57 million) for the next 361 years.
- Cover two-thirds of Japan's entire defense budget for 1987.
- Wipe out the U.S. trade deficit with West Germany and France.

On the other hand, \$20 billion would only:

- Retire 1 percent of the national debt.

Risk in Buyouts Worries Greenspan

WASHINGTON—The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, has expressed concern about the risk to lenders and the U.S. economy from the rising use of debt to finance leveraged buyouts and corporate takeovers.

In an Oct. 17 letter to a member of the Senate Banking Committee, Jim Sasser, that was released Wednesday, Mr. Greenspan said the Fed did not fully understand why the use of debt financing had mushroomed in the current decade.

"But I think it's widely recognized that the tax system provides some incentives toward leverage," he said, "and it would be appropriate for the Congress to continue looking at that problem."

The letter from the chairman of the central bank predated the announcement of a \$1.7 billion buyout proposal for RJR Nabisco Inc. by its top management. That price was later topped by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., which bid \$20 billion for the tobacco conglomerate, although RJR Nabisco said Wednesday it had ended talks with Kohlberg Kravis.

In a leveraged buyout, a small group of investors uses a small amount of its own money and much more in borrowed funds to buy all of a company's stock, taking the firm private. The investors then peel off some assets, sell them and tap the remaining cash flow to pay off the debt. The deals offer the possibility of spectacular rewards at a time many managers regard their stock as undervalued.

The Fed, in its supervisory capacity, has looked closely at the lending activities of individual banks, Mr. Greenspan said.

It has cautioned the banking industry in general to be certain of the soundness of loans for leveraged buyouts, he added. Some banking analysts worry that a recession could batter the recently privatized, debt-laden companies and leave many banks saddled with more bad loans.

Also in his letter, which was sent in response to questions posed by

the banking committee, Mr. Greenspan said the drop in the dollar since 1985 has set forces in motion that should continue to help the U.S. trade performance for some time to come.

Conventional forecasting models suggest that, if exchange rates were to remain unchanged, the U.S. current account might begin to deteriorate after 1990, Mr. Greenspan said. But he said these models do not capture all aspects of the process of external adjustment, such as increases in U.S. productive capacity and actions to reduce the federal budget deficit.

"In short, we simply do not know enough to predict when, if ever, the ongoing improvement in our current account will be reversed, even at current exchange rates," Mr. Greenspan said.

He said he opposed any suggestion that the Fed should bail out the U.S. savings and loan industry by paying interest on bank reserves and transferring the proceeds to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

GM Units Post Mixed Results In 3d Quarter

DETROIT—General Motors Acceptance Corp., a unit of the leading automaker, reported Wednesday a decline in third-quarter earnings to \$241.9 million from \$325 million in the same quarter last year.

Separately, Electronic Data Systems Corp., another GM unit, said that its net profit advanced 16.5 percent in the quarter to \$95.9 million from \$82.3 million last year.

GM, the parent company, will report results Thursday.

FORD: Foreign Sales Raise Profit

(Continued from first finance page)

due to plant conversions and the cost of introducing new models. General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. are expected to report their results Thursday.

Ford continued to gain market share during the quarter, increasing its piece of the car market by 0.9 percent to 21.3 percent and its truck share by 1 percent to 28.9 percent.

Although Ford is now producing at the limit of its capacity, Mr. McCammon said financial performance could improve.

He said the combination of a 2.5 percent price increase on its 1989 model lineup and a slowdown in the rate of rise in materials costs could widen the company's margins in the coming year.

In addition, the new Ford Thunderbird and Mercury Cougar models, which produce higher than average profits, will be introduced on Dec. 26, improving model mix.

Profits from overseas were improved by ending of losses at Ford's Mexican subsidiary and its Autolatina joint venture with Volkswagen. Slightly over one-third of Ford's total sales are made outside the United States and Canada.

Mr. McCammon said Ford is forecasting a "modest downturn" in car and truck sales next year, though they should remain high by historical standards. Industry-wide car and truck sales should decline to about 15.2 million units in 1989 from an anticipated 15.8 million this year, he said.

U.S. Savings and Loan Seeks to Join FDIC

BEVERLY HILLS, California—Great Western, the third-largest U.S. savings and loan, sought Wednesday to leave the federal insurance fund that backs the troubled savings and loan industry and join the fund that insures banks.

The institution, which calls itself Great Western Bank though it is a savings and loan, said it planned the switch to escape millions of dollars in special federal levies intended to help bail out failing, often ill-managed savings and loans.

"Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. has spent billions of dollars in recent months to rescue faltering thrifts, and estimates of the total cost of restoring the industry to health range from \$50 billion to \$100 billion."

"By the end of 1988, this healthy, well-capitalized company will have paid nearly \$100 million in special federal deposit insurance premiums to help fund problems created by insolvent thrifts," said James

Montgomery, chairman and chief executive officer of Great Western's parent company, Great Western Financial Corp.

Great Western Financial Corp. said it had applied to federal regulators to switch its insurance from the FSILC, which insures thrifts accounts up to a limit of \$100,000, to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures bank accounts to the same level.

The merger and insurance switch, if approved, wouldn't affect customers or employees, but would save the parent company and its stockholders about \$26 million a year in special FSILC premiums, said a spokesman, Ian Campbell.

PACKAGE: Huge Firm Formed

(Continued from first finance page)

will retain a 25 percent interest in the new company, so it is not spinning off packaging altogether. It now will have more funds and time to concentrate on their other businesses: central heating, bathroom-improvement products and check printing.

Under the agreement, MB Group and CGIP will each own 25.55 percent of CMB. Existing MB shareholders will be allocated 16.53 percent of CMB's fully diluted equity and MB Group will also receive a £240 million cash payment from Carnaud.

The agreement provides for an issue of 6.80 million new Carnaud shares to be placed with MB Group, and a further 4.40 million Carnaud shares to be placed with MB Group shareholders.

MB Group said the £780 million valuation of its core packaging unit is based on a price of 516 French francs (\$83.72) for each Carnaud share at the close of trading Tuesday, and an exchange rate of 10.72 francs to the pound. Carnaud shares were suspended on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday before trading began. They closed Tuesday at 516 francs, up 45.

MB shares were suspended Wednesday in London at 273.5 pence. The new packaging group, CMB, will seek a listing on the London Stock Exchange, MB said.

Carnaud posted a net profit of 365 million French francs on sales of 7.23 billion francs in 1987. MB Group, in its 1987 financial year ended March 31, posted a pretax profit of £82.2 million on sales of £1.14 billion.

On Wednesday, MB Group reported a 28.5 percent rise in first-half pretax profit to £55.5 million, from £43.2 million in the same period a year earlier. Revenue rose to £703 million from £620 million.

CGIP, in addition to packaging, has interests in France and overseas in cement, fertilizers, automobile equipment, construction and civil engineering and data-processing services.

The group had its roots in 1704 with the establishment of an iron works in France that became the foundation of the French steel industry. Its diversified profile took shape in the late 1970s and early 1980s as CGIP sought profitability beyond smelting industries.

Congress, to block an exodus of healthy savings and loans from the industry insurance fund, imposed a moratorium on such conversions in 1987 and renewed it in August.

But Great Western said it had filed documents making it eligible for an exemption to the moratorium, and expected to be allowed to switch to FDIC insurance without exit fees or penalties.

Great Western Financial Corp., which is based in Beverly Hills and has \$31 billion in assets, focuses its business in the industry's traditional area of home mortgages, as opposed to aggressive and sometimes shaky thrifts that have made commercial loans.

Great Western said it would accomplish the insurance switch by a merger of subsidiaries.

Great Western Bank, based in California with 263 offices in California, Florida and Arizona, would be merged with Great Western Savings Bank of Bellevue, Washington.

The company would continue to operate under a federal savings bank charter and be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the overseeing entity for savings and loans.

Fight Over Hotels Stirs Hong Kong Market

HONG KONG—Hong Kong's stock market, in the doldrums since last year's global collapse, has perked up as one of the territory's oldest families battles a takeover bid for Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd., a prestigious hotels group.

The Kadoorie family has rejected a sweetened, but partial offer from the Hong Kong businessman, Y.S. Lo, for its interests in the hotel company, after the family this week countered Mr. Lo's cash-and-securities offer for the whole company.

The stock market advanced sharply Wednesday, with the Hang Seng Index, the most widely watched barometer, rising 26.09 points to close at 2,610.62.

"There's no doubt about it, this sort of vigorous battle wakes up interest in the market," said an analyst at a British-based brokerage in Hong Kong. "But the test will be how the market can sustain it."

Hongkong & Shanghai shares were suspended from trading Tuesday, while those of Cathay City Investments, Mr. Lo's investment company, were suspended Wednesday.

The Kadoories have offered 5.80 Hong Kong dollars (74 cents) in cash for the company, in which they recently increased their stake to over 37 percent from just under 35 percent. The holding was increased last year during an acrimonious battle for control of the group with the Lau brothers, prominent Hong Kong investors.

The Kadoories' offer follows an initial bid of 6.30 dollars from Cathay City Investments, which is a

fraction of the size of Hongkong & Shanghai. The first offer was regarded as unattractive because only 4.80 dollars of it would have been in cash; the rest would have been in Cathay City shares.

Moreover, some analysts have suggested that Hongkong & Shanghai is worth around 7 Hong Kong dollars a share.

Mr. Lo raised his bid Wednesday with an offer of 6.80 dollars a share, but only for the Kadoories' holding. Sources said that the family has rejected the sweetened bid, but did not indicate whether they might sell for a higher sum.

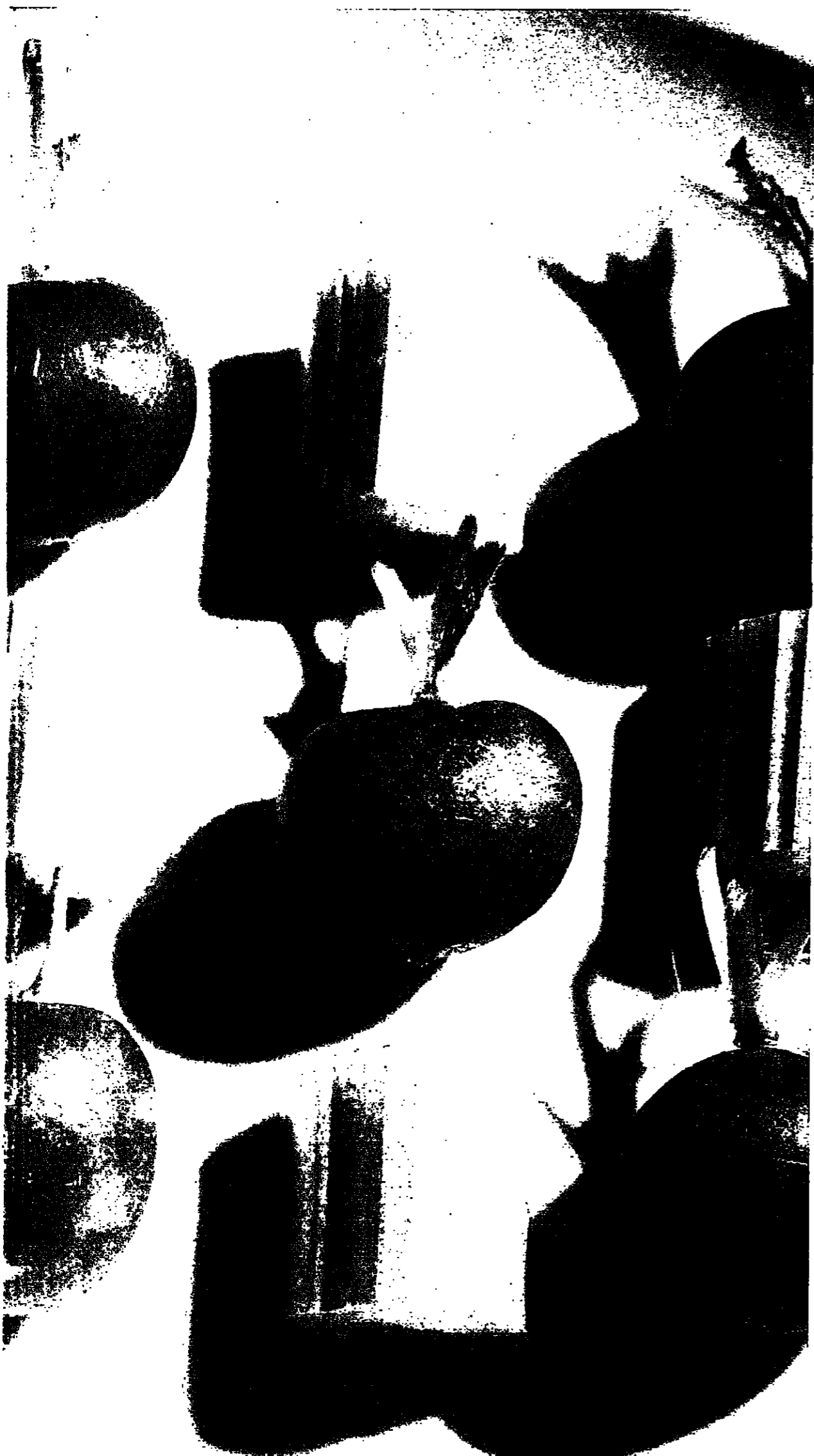
The Kadoorie family has no intention of accepting the offer that is currently on the table, said a banking source of the new, partial bid.

Hongkong & Shanghai, best known for its flagship hotel, The Peninsula in Hong Kong, has been expanding aggressively; it recently bought the Maxim's de Paris Hotel in New York and is developing a luxury hotel in London.

The stock market gain in response to the takeover battle comes one year after Hong Kong's stock market was closed for four days during the dramatic plunge in global equities. When the market reopened, already shaky investors saw billions of dollars wiped off share values.

The chairman of the exchange at that time, Ronald Li, stepped down and faces charges of accepting bribes, along with seven former exchange colleagues. A new management team was installed at the stock exchange last week.

(Reuters, AFP)



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By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
London, Agent Bank

October 27, 1988

Fujitsu's Profit Leaped by 173% In the Half Year

TOKYO—Fujitsu Ltd., one of Japan's big electronics companies, said Wednesday that net profit in the first half jumped 173 percent from a year earlier to 24.21 billion yen (\$190.3 million).

Sales rose 18.6 percent to 922.96 billion yen.

A Fujitsu board member, Iwao Kazuki, said that cuts in production costs, launches of new products and stable prices for semiconductors were the main reasons for the profit increase. The company also posted a foreign-exchange profit of 500 million yen in the first half, after a 2.30 billion yen loss a year earlier.

Total exports were worth 184.39 billion yen in the first half, and shipments to the United States accounted for 58 percent of those, rising by nearly 30 billion yen. Exports to Europe accounted for 29 percent of the first-half total, and were up 20 percent from a year earlier, Mr. Kazuki said.

The company also predicted that its parent's sales in the fiscal year ending next March 31 will be about 1.96 trillion yen, up 14.3 percent from a year earlier, assuming a yen/dollar rate of 120 yen.

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CURRENCY MARKET

ollar Batterie

Walter's OTC

Dollar Battered by Economic News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped Wednesday to its lowest point since late June, as markets reacted to the report of unexpectedly modest growth in the U.S. economy in the third quarter...

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Following Wednesday's declines, the dollar is now trading against the mark and the yen at around the levels seen before its summer rally started after the seven-nation summit in Toronto in June.

Taipei to Let Its Currency Gain Faster

TAIPEI — Taiwan is to allow a faster appreciation of its currency against the U.S. dollar in the run-up to the U.S. presidential election on Nov. 8, a senior Central Bank official said Tuesday.

LAUNDER: U.S. Agents Track Down Drug Profits All Over the World

(Continued from first finance page) The reason is the low cost of production. Peter Remer, an economist who has studied drug trafficking for Rand Corp., estimates that the cost to grow and refine cocaine leaves into cocaine represents only 1 percent of its retail value, currently \$10,000 to \$18,000 a kilogram.

GNP: U.S. Economy's Growth Rate of 2.2% Is Slowest in 2 Years

(Continued from first finance page) Robert Ortner, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, said the report "indicates that we are on a moderate growth track of about 3 percent in real GNP."

Several years ago, customs agents found \$1.5 million crammed into Monopoly games

In one particularly audacious case, a major marijuana importer, Jose Antonio Fernandez, set up a series of phony corporations and acquired a majority of the stock in Sunshine State Bank in Florida. He then used the South Miami bank to help launder funds until the scheme was uncovered in 1984.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded OTC securities.

Table of OTC stock prices with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (A) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (B) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (C) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (D) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (E) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (F) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (G) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (H) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (I) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (J) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (K) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (L) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (M) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (N) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (O) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (P) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (Q) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (R) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (S) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (T) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (U) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (V) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (W) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (X) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (Y) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (Z) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (AA) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (AB) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices (AC) with columns for 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

BOOKS

THE MASTER OF THE GAME: Paul Nitze and the Nuclear Peace

By Strobe Talbott. 416 pages. \$19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Lewis Gaddis

THE rapidly approaching end of the Reagan administration is making unusual demands on historians. Many are scratching their heads in bewilderment, for in what other modern presidency have accomplishments—at least in foreign policy—departed so dramatically from what was expected?

It requires a deliberate effort, now, to remember Reagan's pronouncement that the Russians "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat." Nor is it easy to recall in what low regard his advisers held arms control at the beginning of 1981. Today, though, we are witnessing the end of an administration that has held more summit conferences with Soviet leaders than any other, that has presided over the most significant progress in arms control since SALT I and that has transformed George Kennan's vision of a 50 percent reduction in superpower nuclear arsenals into so generally accepted an objective that (except for Senator Dan Quayle) neither side in an otherwise hotly contested campaign has seen fit to question it.

"The Master of the Game" continues Strobe Talbott's highly regarded series on arms control. Like its predecessors, "Endgame" and "Deadly Gambits," this volume reflects the careful blending of journalism with history for which Talbott, the Washington bureau chief for Time magazine, has deservedly won widespread respect. With this book, though, he has turned to biography as well, focusing on the history of arms control and the role of Paul Nitze, Reagan's special adviser for arms control and "the gray eminence of nuclear diplomacy" for almost 40 years.

To understand Nitze, Talbott insists, you have to understand his thinking about physics. It was Niels Bohr who introduced into that discipline the idea of "complementarity": that what appear to be contradictory principles may not be. Light, Bohr pointed out, had the properties of both particles and waves; the apparent contradiction simply reflected our own limited powers of observation. Nitze, who more than most postwar statesmen liked to think in scientific terms, found this notion of reconciling apparent

opposites a congenial one; indeed Talbott sees it as having shaped his approach to statecraft.

Take, for example, the idea of "negotiation from strength." Nitze most clearly articulated that principle in NSC-68, written in 1950. Critics of that document, this reviewer included, have suggested that, since "strength" was an infinitely elastic quality, to make it a prerequisite for negotiations was merely a clever way of concealing one's own reluctance to engage in them. That argument was unfair to Nitze, whose subsequent career has shown him to be quite capable of recognizing how much is enough in matters of national defense.

Talbott sees Nitze, not as a proponent of "grand designs" or abstract causes, but rather as a skilled manager, seeking to counter manifestations of ineptitude or foolishness in the short-term, hoping over the long-term for nothing more ambitious than prudence and good sense in the task of avoiding nuclear war. His influence, Talbott thinks, reached its peak only within the last year, with Nitze now in his 80s.

It all happened in a way that would appeal to an admirer of "complementarity": Nitze set out to "defy" the president of the United States, Talbott suggests, but "to do so in a way that the President would not fully grasp." The mechanism was the long talked-about "grand compromise" that would trade American concessions on strategic defense for Soviet deep cuts in land-based strategic missiles. President Reagan could never endorse such a compromise because he really believed that the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, might someday make nuclear weapons obsolete: opponents of arms control within the administration—few nuclear abolitionists among them—found it convenient to appear to believe in SDI as a means of forestalling agreements with the Russians that might move their own chief executive's vision of a nuclear-free world closer to reality.

The irony of the situation was not lost on Nitze who, Talbott argues, has managed discreetly to undercut both approaches: Nuclear abolition (and SDI) remain distant prospects, but with the Soviets' acceptance of asymmetrical reductions and on-site verification in the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty, arms control is healthier than it has been in years.

John Lewis Gaddis teaches history at Ohio University and is the author, most recently, of "The Long Peace: Inquiries Into the History of the Cold War." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 26

Table with columns for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Zurich, and various regional indices. Includes sub-sections for Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Toronto, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and Zurich.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR the first time in the 28-year history of the World Team Olympiad, an American open team claimed the title. Presented with the trophies Oct. 22, marking their success in the two-week competition, were Bob Wolff, Bob Hamman and Jim Jacoby of Dallas; Seymour Deutsch of Laredo, Texas; Jeff Meckstroth of Columbus, Ohio, and Eric Rodwell of West Lafayette, Indiana.

They led throughout against an Austrian team whose bidding became desperate and wild in the late stages. With 16 deals remaining, the Americans led by 32 imps and played solidly to increase the margin to 43.

On the diagramed deal, Rodwell

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

and Meckstroth, as East and West, produced a big profit out of nowhere. The Austrian North ventured a take-out double as a passed hand and was punished because there was no fit. East's redouble showed three-card spade support, and West was happy to double one no-trump with a high probability that his partnership held the majority of the high card strength.

A spade was led, and South held up his ace until the third round. A low club was led to the king, and the heart jack was permitted to win the next trick. Since the South hand was now entryless, the declarer could do no better than to take five tricks, two in clubs and one in each of the other suits. That was a penalty of 500 on a part-score deal, for a gain of 12 imps. In the replay, Wolff played discreetly silent, and East made a doubtful de-

cision by rebidding two hearts for a two trick deficit.

CROSSWORD puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

WEATHER forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels.

JUMBLE word game with clues and a picture of a man in a hat.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels.

PEANUTS comic strip panels.

BLONDIE comic strip panels.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panels.

REX MORGAN comic strip panels.

GARFIELD comic strip panels.

DOWN crossword puzzle clues.

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panels.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels.

Complex puzzle or game area.

Complex puzzle or game area.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page.

With Clark Trade, Yankees Move to Overhaul Pitching

By West Germany, Butler and
Several West German newspapers, while a state-owned television channel, would help Jordan pay for the acquisition of West German assets to re-organize the financial system.

NEW YORK — The hard-hitting Jack Clark says he is glad to be moving closer to home. The New York Yankees, meantime, say they are glad to be revitalizing what can only be described as a decrepit pitching staff.

Bob Quinn, the Yankees' general manager, says the acquisition in a trade on Monday of pitchers Lance

them less than six years of their major league experience. Both are 24-year-old right-handers.

This year, McClullers relieved in 60 games, compiling a 3-6 record, 10 saves and a 2.49 earned run average.

He has been used both as a closer and a setup man in the bullpen. His presence was one reason the Padres traded Rich Gossage last winter.

Jones started 29 games and emerged with a 9-14 record and a 4.12 earned run average.

In Jefferson, the Yankees are getting an outfielder who once was considered one of the best prospects in the Mets' minor league system.

With the Padres last year, he batted .230 in 116 games. He started this year even more slowly and was sent to the minors April 20. He remained there for three months, not returning until July 26.

For this major league part of the season, he played in 49 games and batted .144.

Clark had wavered on whether he wanted to remain with the Yankees. During the season, he expressed a dislike for the turbulence in which the Yankees always seem to wallow, and he said he would like eventually to go to a West Coast club.

Ryan a Free Agent
Nolan Ryan, the Houston Astros' veteran pitcher and baseball's all-time strikeout leader, has filed for free agency, United Press International reported from Houston.

"It felt like something I needed to do to see what interest was out there," Ryan, 41, said Tuesday. His base salary was \$1 million last season, and he earned incentives worth an additional \$200,000.

The Cincinnati Reds and California Angels are believed to be interested in Ryan.

For the Padres, Clark will play first base.

"We're going to do everything we can to strengthen our pitching staff," Quinn said on Monday.

"This is only the start," he added. "McCullers is one of the bright young relief pitchers in the game. Jones hasn't reached his full potential, but he would have been second on our staff in innings pitched."

Clark's departure deprives the Yankees of a power hitter — he hit 27 home runs and drove in 95 runs last season — but they know they had to give up a hitter to get pitching help. With the trade, Clark will earn a guaranteed salary of \$2 million next season.

"I would have gladly come back," Clark said, referring to New York, "but I'm glad to be going closer to home. That's important to me."

McCullers and Jones between

McEnroe (Argh!) Reawakens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The real John McEnroe appears to be back, and that is great news for some tennis fans but a terrifying development for all chairs, wooden signs and umpires.

The 29-year-old New Yorker cast aside his cloak of maturity and returned to the brilliant, obnoxious ways of his past late Tuesday night at the Paris Open, defeating Henri Leconte of France while bearing linesmen and kicking a hole in a plywood advertising sign.

He rolled to a 7-5, 6-1 victory over the third-seeded Leconte while an almost hysterical French crowd perversely jeered their own countryman.

The American, once regarded as the bad boy of the circuit, is now looked on as a folk hero, and the worse he behaves the more the crowd seems to love him. The 14,000 fans bayed as if for blood from the start, cheering wildly as McEnroe marched on the court and roundly booing Leconte, who has few true admirers at home.

McEnroe was penalized a point for kicking the sign, the first time he has been punished since he became a born-again gentleman after receiving a two-month suspension at the 1987 U.S. Open.

Likening himself to an alcoholic who always has to fight to stay in control, McEnroe began a comeback last spring with largely polite play. But the old McEnroe seemed to have returned Tuesday in the first round of the open, a \$1.1 million men's indoor tournament.

McEnroe's fade from the No. 1 position in the world to his present No. 18 found him unseeded here. But spurred on by the crowd, he bedeviled Leconte with pinpoint passing shots and skidding ground strokes — and then tortured his racket and that wooden sign when he was not perfect.



McEnroe angles a backhand in his match Tuesday night.

He spent most of the first set complaining to umpire Bruno Reuben and hitting anything within reach. He slammed the ball into the net and into Reuben's chair. He scattered cups of water with a swing of his racket. He received a warning for slamming his racket into a chair.

"Even though a few things happened I think I kept my concentration," McEnroe said.

It was the ninth time the two left-handers have met, and it was McEnroe's ninth win. He next plays Paul Amaraone of the United States.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

NFL Vows Tough Penalties Against Players on Steroids

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Starting next season, professional football players who test positive for steroids will be subject to a three-step plan that could result in their permanent ban from the National Football League, the league commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has announced.

The policy would be almost identical to the league's policy on abuse involving such drugs as cocaine and marijuana, as well as alcohol.

After a first positive test, the player would receive treatment and become subject to testing if there was a reasonable suspicion of further drug use. After a second positive test, he would receive a 30-day suspension. A third positive test would make him liable to be banned.

Before the change was announced Tuesday, the league had said positive steroids tests meant the player was subject to disciplinary action by the commissioner.

Rozelle said the new policy's goal was to educate as well as penalize.

"We've been trying to educate ourselves on the matter of steroids for some time and we feel like we know enough about it to move ahead," Rozelle said. "We know the dangers of steroids to the body and we want to do all we can so that players enjoy a quality of life after their football careers."



Pete Rozelle

Steroid use is not illegal in the United States, but tests have shown that there are negative health effects from its use.

Before the 1987 season, 1,600 NFL players were tested for steroids and 6 percent were found to be users.

The same number was tested before the 1988 season, and although final results are not in yet, Rozelle said the league had so far found no change in the rate of usage.

No players will be suspended or banned for steroid use this season, but tests from this year will count

as a first test for 1989 under the new policy.

Players Plan Lawsuit

The NFL Players Association is planning to file a class action lawsuit that would challenge Rozelle's policy on testing for drugs other than steroids, a union source told The Associated Press.

The players' union maintains that while their 1982 contract with the owners does not allow for random testing, the league has been conducting such tests on some players.

Norway Attacks Steroids

Norway launched a hard-hitting advertising campaign Wednesday to stop the growing use of steroids in sport, Reuters reported from Oslo.

Major newspapers carried full-page ads depicting a muscular male body. One said: "Before I began doping, I was addicted to training. Now I'm just an addict."

Svein Erik Sigved of the Norwegian Sports Federation, which launched the campaign, said the campaign was planned long before this year's Olympics Games.

Football's Historical Trends

At Midseason, the NFL Is Not as Contorted as It Seems

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Halfway through the playoffs, or to put it another way, the National Football League, the standings have an odd shape that only a years-back look can explain.

The 2-6 Dallas Cowboys are among a gang of teams with the third-worst record in the league, which is almost as stunning as the 7-1 Cincinnati Bengals and Buffalo Bills being among those with the best.

Halfway home is exactly where the Washington Redskins are in a second year. If the season were to end this week, the defending Super Bowl champions would be playoff couch potatoes, having lost the division-title tie breaker to the New York Giants and the second wild-

card tie breaker to the Minnesota Vikings and San Francisco 49ers.

The Bears sure are missing Wilber Marshall, whom the Redskins acquired through free agency; Willie Gault, who was traded to the Los Angeles Raiders; Walter Payton, who retired; and William Perry and Otis Wilson, who are injured. Without five big wins, they have compiled a more seven wins and one lonesome loss.

If NFL offenses had been limited to the single wing the last three years, the Bears might well have two more Super Bowl rings in addition to the one they earned after the 1985 season. But they have not had even a modestly gifted passer to replace injury-prone Jim McMahon — and still don't.

There has been about the league something new (20 players penalized for substance-abuse violations), something old (players and owners returning to court soon over a collective-bargaining dispute) and something encouraging (crowds at 97 percent capacity).

The second half of this season ought to be as dramatic as any in recent memory, there being nine decent-to-very good teams contending for five playoff spots in the NFC. Seven of these teams could beat whichever wing emerges as the AFC entrant in the Super Bowl.

The way the NFL's reward-the-poor philosophy works, the only major surprises among the leaders in both conferences are — honest — the Redskins and Bengals.

Six years is about right for great teams to stagger toward and reach bad and for lousy teams to develop high-draft talent and emerge as very good. Most teams, two exceptions being Washington and Cincinnati, have followed that pattern.

In strike-shortened 1982, the 8-1 Raiders had the best regular-season record in the AFC. They are 3-5 this year. The 7-2 Dolphins are 4-4, the 6-3 Steelers and 6-3 Bears are each 2-6. In the NFC, the 6-3 Cowboys are 2-6, the 5-3-1 Packers are 2-6 and the 5-4 Falcons are 1-7.

So much for fine teams falling. Who were among the NFC terrible in 1982? The 2-7 Rams, the 3-6 Bears and 49ers and the 4-5 Saints and Giants.

In the AFC, the bad and ugly in 1982 included: the 1-8 Oilers, the 2-7 Broncos and the 0-5 Bills. The 0-8 Colts were the worst team in the entire NFL six seasons ago — and also in Baltimore; they made the playoffs last season and figured to be much better than 3-5 so far this year.

History suggests the Bengals ought to have been near the top this season, because they were tied for the second-best record in the AFC six years ago. Nearly everyone still thought that would be so as late as several weeks ago.

But Cincinnati has been entertaining, as usual, and also effective, for a change, having bounced from good to ordinary the last several years. Sam Wyche and Boomer Esiason would be wonderfully refreshing for the Super Bowl.

The Redskins, one game down against the Giants for the division title and one game down against the 49ers and Vikings for the second wild-card spot, are about where they seem to want to be — in a spot of trouble.

Last season, no one was quite sure whether the Redskins even deserved to be in the playoffs — and they ended up being assured of victory in the Super Bowl before halftime.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Stalking the Wild Truth About Iron Mike

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An empty feeling came over me when I finished my daily perusal of several newspapers, and I couldn't figure out what it was. It nagged. It gnawed. Then it hit me.

Not one word did I find concerning Robin Givens, Ruth Ruff, Mike Tyson and their domestic bliss.

Like many citizens, I had come to rely on a daily dose of the compelling saga of love and power and violence and talk of beauties and beasts and greed and witchcraft and lithium and ditched Lamborghini.

I mentioned this to a lawyer friend.

"Looks like it's over," I said. "Robin says she doesn't want any of Mike's money, that she's a gold-digger, and she's giving up her claims."

"Not so fast," he said. "Did you read her statement? She said she didn't want any of Michael's money for herself."

But she didn't say anything about our money. Don't they have a \$4.5 million case in both their names, and possibly other real estate, and what about their expensive cars and jewelry?"

So what does this mean?

"It means there might be more infighting. An out-of-court settlement could still net her several million dollars."

But Robin also hinted that she might want a reconciliation with Iron Mike.

"A cynic might think that she was frightened off by his talk of annulment," said my friend. "Remember, he contends she faked a pregnancy to make him marry her. And if he won, she'd be out in the cold. But if they went back together, then he could never file for an annulment again. If she sought a divorce a second time, a court

would then figure that he'd really have had time to think this whole betrothal thing over."

I noted that Tyson might gross another \$50 million in fights in the next year, and Robin, back in the fold for a while, would stand to get a chunk of that.

"Not out of the question," my friend said with a wink.

It was food for the soul. After all the continuing adventures of Chuck and Di, the stars of "Dynasty," George and the Duke, and Elvis's ghost still maintain a certain intrigue to the reader, but they don't have quite the dimension of Iron Mike's world.

There's the actress-wife with the high cheekbones, the mother-in-law with the high notions, the promoter with the high hair, and the adviser with the high buildings — all of them purportedly out to save poor Michael from the rest of the world.

And there's young Iron Mike, only 22 years old, who is in such a rush to punch somebody that he doesn't have time to put on socks, or even wear a robe into the ring, has shorts and shoes — both black — and blood-red gloves. He appears a brute.

What then did he do, the beautiful Robin see in Mike? Well, as H.A. Kissinger once suggested, power is the great aphrodisiac.

And money, I'm informed, is power.

If that's the case, then Tyson, the heavyweight champion with a 35-0 record and 28 knockouts and the piggy bank of a sultan, might look to Robin and her mother like Clark Gable, the Aga Khan and Mighty Mouse all rolled into one.

Later, as I began to read more about Robin and her mother, I wondered if they weren't a package like the one in "Great Expectations." Miss Havisham and her niece, Estella, and whether poor Mike wasn't young Pip.

"Miss Havisham beckoned her to come close, and took up a jewel from the table, and tried its effect upon her fair young bosom and against her pretty brown hair. 'You will own, one day, my dear, and you will use it well. Let me see you play cards with this boy.'"

"With this boy! Why, he is a common laboring-boy!"

"I thought I overheard Miss Havisham answer — only it seemed so unlikely — 'Well? You can break his heart.'"

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE		NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE	
TEAM OFFENSE		TEAM OFFENSE	
Team	Yards Rush Pass	Team	Yards Rush Pass
Cincinnati	370 291 288	Phoenix	312 118 333
Denver	270 344 314	San Francisco	312 130 170
Atlanta	271 287 214	Dallas	301 279 222
San Diego	272 295 163	Houston Oilers	282 342 243
Cleveland	269 176 177	Minnesota	269 245 203
Jets	252 165 187	Rams	262 111 177
Pittsburgh	250 165 187	New Orleans	259 94 126
Kansas City	248 180 192	Chicago	274 128 165
Indianapolis	247 101 178	Philadelphia	267 226 174
Seattle	238 188 172	Tampa Bay	267 226 174
Houston Oilers	238 188 172	Cincinnati	261 226 174
Kansas City	238 188 172	Atlanta	251 175 136
New England	224 87 154	Green Bay	248 226 174
San Diego	224 87 154	Detroit	237 216 177
New York Giants	220 119 178		
Pittsburgh	207 119 178		

QUARTERBACKS

Team	Yds	Att	Comp	Int	TD
Cleveland	234	291	185	2	5
Houston Oilers	224	291	145	1	4
Kansas City	208	291	154	1	4
Buffalo	200	291	154	1	4
New England	196	291	139	1	4
Cincinnati	187	291	151	1	4
Denver	181	291	138	1	4
Atlanta	178	291	128	1	4
Raiders	173	291	134	1	4
Atlanta	168	291	124	1	4
Washington	163	291	124	1	4
San Diego	163	291	124	1	4
Seattle	160	291	124	1	4
Pittsburgh	157	291	123	1	4

RUNNERS

Team	Yds	Att	TD
Dickerson, Ind.	142	348	29
Reizer, Hou.	137	315	28
Dawkins, Clev.	127	422	27
McNeill, Jets	112	439	21

RECEIVERS

Team	Yds	Att	TD
Cleveland	40	114	4
Reizer, Hou.	38	144	4
Palmer, K.C.	38	163	4
Shuler, Jets	36	123	3

PUNTERS

Team	Yds	Att	TD
Newman, Phil.	31	147	6
Horan, Den.	36	165	7
Mosteller, S.D.	43	174	9
Stork, Ind.	34	133	4
Gossett, Raiders	50	219	4

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE		PATRICK DIVISION	
Team	W-L-T	Team	W-L-T
Pittsburgh	9-2-1	Pittsburgh	9-2-1
N.Y. Rangers	5-2-1	N.Y. Rangers	5-2-1
Philadelphia	5-3-0	Philadelphia	5-3-0
N.Y. Islanders	4-3-1	N.Y. Islanders	4-3-1
New Jersey	3-5-1	New Jersey	3-5-1
Washington	3-6-0	Washington	3-6-0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
Calgary	4-1
Pittsburgh	6-1
Calgary	5-2
Calgary	5-2

TRANSITION

Team	W-L-T
Toronto	7-3-1
St. Louis	7-3-1
Detroit	2-3-7
Chicago	2-7-5
Minnesota	1-6-3

TENNIS

Event	Winner	Score
Paris Open	John McEnroe	7-5, 6-1
Indianapolis	Michael Bay	6-3, 6-2
John Fitzgerald	John Fitzgerald	6-3, 6-2

SOCCER

Event	Score
Green Bay	3-0
Philadelphia	2-1
Philadelphia	2-1

BASEBALL

Game	Score
Toronto	7-3
St. Louis	7-3
Detroit	2-3
Chicago	2-7
Minnesota	1-6

back, he underwent shoulder surgery and will miss the remainder of the season.

PHILADELPHIA — Added Cliff Brantley, John Grimsley, Chuck Maloney, and Chuck McClary, pitchers, to their 45-man roster.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO — Welcomed Derrick Lewis, former Cleveland, to their 45-man roster.

INDIANAPOLIS — Welcomed Bob Gossage, quarterback.

NEW ENGLAND — Released James running back.

ART BUCHWALD
White House Gowns

WASHINGTON — I guess that the only election question left is, will Barbara Bush or Kitty Dukakis borrow clothes from American fashion designers when one of them becomes first lady of the land?



Buchwald

You could argue that, by wearing borrowed clothes, Mrs. Reagan was helping the U.S. fashion industry. Or critics might suggest that in taking \$20,000 gowns, Mrs. Reagan was putting the White House under obligation to the designers who dress the upper classes.

But, as Oscar de la Renta once said, "Those who do not remember the past are doomed to repeat it." Which raises the subject of how many dresses Kitty or Barbara intend to borrow while in the White House.

with the wife of the prime minister of the Solomon Islands?" "At this point in time, Mrs. Bush will continue using her own wardrobe because she intends to be with Mr. Bush when he goes out to fight crime in the streets."

"Suppose Galanos or Valentino comes up to Mrs. Bush and says, 'If you wear my gowns, the country will prosper and your husband will balance the budget?' Would that persuade her to borrow some dresses?"

"No, because Mrs. Bush does not make such a big thing out of clothing. By the same token, Mrs. Bush admires Mrs. Reagan's taste in clothes, even though we have to assume that there are many skeletons in Nancy's closet."

"Does this mean that Mrs. Bush will say 'no' to Halston?" "I didn't say that. If she becomes first lady, she will wear what she thinks is appropriate for the occasion — no more and no less."

"If Mrs. Bush moves into the White House on inauguration day and finds all the clothes that Mrs. Reagan was still in the closet, what will she do?" "She'll give them to Vice President Dan Quayle, who will be in charge of crisis management."

I decided to try to get through to Kitty Dukakis. The Dukakis people turned me over to a high-level messenger in the Washington office. He told me that Kitty had no intention of wearing any designer outfits in the White House.

"Is Mrs. Dukakis a clothes horse to start with?" "No, as Michael Dukakis told Kitty the other night, 'You are no Nancy Reagan.'"

"What does Mrs. Dukakis think Nancy should do with the clothes she borrowed?" "Give them to the Imelda Marcos Fashion School of Design."

A Candid Look Back by Shirley Temple

By Aljean Harmetz New York Times Service



Shirley Temple Black, child star and author, 'Being in a black box with a cake of ice' thought me very quickly that 'Time Is Money.'

WOODSID, California — Can the most famous child in the world grow up emotionally unscathed? It is possible for the winsome waitress with 56 golden curls to grow up all right.

What happens afterward to someone who was the most popular movie star in the United States at age 7, who received 167,000 presents for her eighth birthday, who was offered forbidden chewing gum by Amelia Earhart and found J. Edgar Hoover's most comfortable of the 200 adult laps into which she was pulled?

Of her 1972 operation for breast cancer, she says: "I felt great before the operation: I felt great afterward. I lost an old friend. A bosom buddy, so to speak. Though I do miss wearing beautiful nightgowns."

Charles Black, who was dropped from the Social Register for marrying an actress, sits in faded blue jeans with torn knees and appraises his wife: "Over 35 years I have participated in her life 24 hours a day through thick and thin, traumatic situations, excellent situations, and I feel she has only one personality. She would be catastrophic for the psychiatric profession. You can wake her up in the middle of the night and she has the same personality everybody knows. What everybody has seen for 60 years is the black dot."

When she retired at the age of 22, she spent the next 19 years as a mother, a wife and a volunteer. Then she spent 19 years in public service.

A Republican since the age of 10, when she watched a Democratic governor shove a group of young children who had touched his limousine, Black has served as ambassador to Ghana, as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, and as chief of protocol. Currently she gives a one-week training program — called charm school — to new ambassadors.

"It's more like popular mechanics," she says. "We teach them how to get used to being called Ambassador and having marines saluting. Then, on Day 3, we tell them what to do if they're taken hostage."

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"I'm more interested in the real world than in make-believe. I can hardly wait to see what happens next."

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PEOPLE. Frank Sisters' Letters. Are Sold for \$165,000. The Australian writer Peter Carey has won Britain's top literary prize with a love story set in 19th century England and Australia about a puntilonian priest and a young hearse drawn together by their gambling addictions. PEOPLE. David Hockney, 51, one of the world's most popular living artists, said he left Britain 24 years ago to live in California because he preferred its freedom and sunshine.

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